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CARCANI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO LEBANESE GOVERNMENT

AU030907 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, sent the following message of condolences to the Government of the Lebanese Republic:

"We regretfully learned the news on the criminal tragic assassination of the prime minister of the Lebanese Republic, Rashid Karami, by the enemies of the Lebanese people.

"In the name of the Albanian Government and in my own name convey to the friendly Lebanese people, the Government of the Lebanese Republic, and through it to the family of the late, the sincere condolences and the feelings of profound sympathy."

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1-6 JUNE

AU061846 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-6 June 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Durres District: The Manze coal mine has exceeded its 5-month extraction plan by 6 percent (1800 GMT 3 June);

Elbasan District: The steel and pig iron sections of the Metallurgical Combine have reported their respective prefulfillment of the 5-month plan (1800 GMT 1 June);

Fier District: Fifty-four out of 60 enterprises engaged in economic activity have fulfilled their 5-month plans and the district as a whole has exceeded its plan by 10 million leks (1800 GMT 2 June);

Librazhd District: The 5-month industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 2.8 million leks (1800 GMT 2 June);

Lushnje District: The majority of the district's collectives have reported their respective fulfillment of the 5-month plan (1800 GMT 1 June);

Pogradec District: The overall industrial plan for the 5-month period has been exceeded by 4 million leks as a result of a 3 percent increase of productivity over the planned target (1800 GMT 4 June);

Sarande District: The 5-month industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 6 million leks (1800 GMT 3 June).

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S FRG VISIT

Meets SPD Deputy Chairman

AU041614 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, June 4 (BTA special correspondent) -- After two days of intensive businesslike talks with the senior state and government officials of the Federal Republic and with leaders of all political parties in the country, this morning State Council President Todor Zhivkov left for the Federal State of Rhineland-Palatinate. Before that he received Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (S.P.D.) and S.P.D. floor leader in the Bundestag. In a sincere and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the promotion of relations between the BCP and the S.P.D. and assessed in positive terms the inter-party cooperation in a number of important fields. An emphasis was laid on the common conviction that by joining their efforts in the struggle for the maintenance of peace and for the strengthening of international security, Communists and Social Democrats act as a major unifying factor of the peace-loving forces in Europe and worldwide and contribute substantially to building a peaceful and just world of understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

Mr Todor Zhivkov commended highly the initiative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Czechoslovak Communist Party for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, and he noted the constructive stand taken by the West German Social Democrats on a number of key international security issues, including the socialist countries' proposals for nuclear disarmament in Europe. On his part, Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed the interest and the concrete political moves of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government, aimed at the establishment of good-neighbour relations in the Balkans and at turning the peninsula into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov was welcomed to the city of Mainz by Dr. Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Federal State of Rhineland-Palatinate. Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Dr. Bernhard Vogel discussed the possibilities for direct cooperation between the Rhineland-Palatinate state and Bulgaria, between leading industrial enterprises of the state and Bulgarian economic organizations. As most promising branches in this respect the two sides pointed the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, electronics and tourism.

Dwelling on international relations issues Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Dr. Bernhard Vogel expressed the hope that the emerging progress at the Geneva Soviet-American talks on the entire complex of disarmament should be supported by concrete political steps of all interested states. These would assist the building of such an atmosphere in international relations that would create conditions for achieving lasting and mutually acceptable agreements in all spheres of disarmament.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him visited the new ZDF Centre, the Johannes Gutenberg University and the Physics Institute. In his conversation with the scientists Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed the interest of Bulgaria in broadening techno-scientific exchange with the FRG, and voiced the wish that modern nuclear research serves a peaceful future, scientific progress and the well-being of the people.

Today the minister-president of the Rhineland-Palatinate state gave an official luncheon in honour of Bulgaria's State Council president.

Dr Bernhard Vogel and Mr Todor Zhivkov made speeches in which they assessed today's meetings and talks as a good beginning for a concrete, businesslike and mutually advantageous cooperation. They expressed the conviction that the direct contacts between Bulgaria and Rhineland-Palatinate will add to the common efforts of the two peoples, of Bulgaria and the FRG for promoting bilateral relations and for consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Visits Lower Saxony

AU052011 Sofia BTA in English 1822 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Hannover, June 5 (BTA Special Correspondent) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov spent the last day of his visit to the FRG in talks in the Province of Lower Saxony. Mr Zhivkov had a meeting with Volkswagen top executive Karl Hahn.

Later in the day, the Bulgarian head of state had a meeting with Ernst Albrecht, minister president of Lower Saxony. The two politicians discussed the possibilities for direct cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal province in the fields of economy and culture. Mr Albrecht gave dinner in honor of his Bulgarian guest. In his toast speech he noted that West Germany is viewing the visit as a promising beginning to qualitatively new cooperation between the FRG and Bulgaria in all fields, and particularly in the economy and culture. The minister president expressed the conviction that the two countries will continue to give their contribution to the strengthening of the principles of political detente and confidence in international relations.

In his reply, Mr Zhivkov gave his backing to the conclusions of his host, who is also vice chairman of the Christian-Democratic Union, and added that the bilateral cooperation should not be guided merely by the desire for mutual benefit, but also by the joint concern over the future of mankind. He said that the talks in Bonn, Dusseldorf, Mainz and Hannover were held in a sincere, business-like and friendly atmosphere. The Bulgarian head of state assessed his talks with Chancellor Kohl as constructive and in-depth. Mr Zhivkov assured his hosts of the sincerity of Bulgaria and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states in their commitment to the finding of mutally acceptable decisions in all fields of disarmament which should take in considerations the interests and security of all states. In this connection he praised the Federal Government's readiness to assist progress in the efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament in Europe.

ZHIVKOV GREETINGS FROM PLANE TO SFRY, AUSTRIA

AU041423 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 87 p 6

[Text] From on board aircraft, 2 June (BTA Special Correspondent) -- En route to the FRG, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Rupublic of Bulgaria, sent the following telegram to Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency:

"While overflying the neighboring SFRY, I take the opportunity to send sincere good wishes for the further comprehensive advance and prosperity of the peoples of Yugoslavia, and for the fruitful development of the relations between our two socialist countries."

En route to the FRG, Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov sent the following telegram to Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria:

"While overflying the territory of the Republic of Austria, I send my most cordial greetings for happiness and prosperity to you, and through you to the friendly Austrian people.

"I use this opportunity to voice my confidence that the friendly relations beween our two countries will continue to develop and depend in the interest of our peoples, international security, and world peace."

ATANASOV CONDUCTS OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT TO LIBYA

AU061446 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left on an official friendly visit to Libya at the invitation of Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Stoyan Markov; Aleksi Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; and other officials.

Visits Al-Qadhdhafi's House

AU071555 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, June 7 (BTA Spec. Corr.) -- The head of the Bulgarian Government, Mr. Georgi Atanasov visited the house of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi bombed by U.S. planes in April 1986 and wrote in the book for distinguished guests: "The Bulgarian people are deeply shocked by the barbarous air raid of civilian targets in Libya."

In the spirit of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries Bulgaria will continue to render full support to the Libyan Jamahiriyah in her just struggle against Zionism and against the imperialist policy of neoglobism and state terrorism for the triumph of the just cause of the Libyan people and of all Arab peoples.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov visited industrial sites indicative of Libya's striving to independent economic development. This prompted concrete talks on deepening the economic relations between Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah and for promoting cooperation in the promising techno-scientific fields.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov's officiai visit is one of the central political topics of the Libyan mass media. They stress the high assessment given to the development of bilateral relations at yesterday's official talks. The denunciation of the U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is cited as an example of the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the Libyan people and as an expression of Bulgaria's principles and peaceful stand in international relations.

Toasts at Official Dinner

AU071546 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Report on dinner toasts of Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar, general secretary of Libya's People's Congress, on 6 June in Tripoli]

[Text] Tripoli, June 7 (BTA spec. corr.) -- The head of the Bulgarian Government Mr. Georgi Atanasov assessed highly Bulgaro-Libyan cooperation. At the official dinner given in his honour by Mr. 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary-general of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Bulgarian prime minister expressed the conviction that the bilateral relations will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples, of peace and the unity of all anti-imperialist forces.

Bulgaria's prime minister, who is paying an official visit of friendship, spoke in his speech of the tasks currently solved by the people in implementation of the strategic course of the BCP for a qualitatively new development in all spheres of life and of Libya's efforts for defending its right to independent development. "We are convinced that in order to achieve the high goals they have set themselves Bulgaria and Libya need peace", he stressed.

Commenting on the international situation, Mr. Georgi Atanasov said that the most important task today is the averting of the nuclear threat. He stressed Bulgaria's support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and for the struggle of all progressive forces for eliminating mass annihilation weapons and for building an all-embracing system of international security.

The Bulgarian prime minister stressed this country's support for the just cause of the Arab peoples and stressed that Bulgaria regards positively the decisions of the 18th Session of the Palestine National Council in Algeria which is an important step towards consolidating Palestinian and all-Arab unity. "The most important thing for the Arabs today is to oppose the schemes of imperialism and Zionism, not to allow disunity to be introduced among them and to consolidate their cohesion in the name of their common struggle for freedom and independence", he stressed.

In connection with the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian problem, which is its core, Mr. Georgi Atanasov said that solutions should be sought within the framework of an international conference in favour of which the Soviet Union has declared itself. The setting up of a preparatory committee of permanent members of the UN Security Council can be the first step to this end.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria expressed support for the consistent anti-imperialist policy of Libya and condemned the barbarous air raid of Libyan towns more than a year ago pointing out that this was an act of stte terrorism. "The attack on Libya is an integral part of the aggressive policy of imperialism and Zionism towards the Arab states", he noted.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov declared himself for a peaceful resolution of the disputes between Iran and Iraq, saying that the situation in that part of the world is being complicated by the plans of imperialism to step up its military presence there.

Mr. 'Umar al-Muntasir expressed the conviction that the present meetings will promote still further the relations between the two countries, the sound basis of which was laid by the first leaders of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

This visit, Mr 'Umar al-Muntasir pointed out, is yet another confirmation of the high stage reached in bilateral relations. Libya is attaching paramount importance to the development of the relations between the two countries.

Further on Mr. 'Umar al-Muntasir spoke of the brutal imperialist pressure on independent Libya which found expression in the U.S. aggression against her in April last year, and stressed the readiness the Libyan people to defend its revolution. The secretary general of the General People's Committee stressed that the Libyan Jamahiriyah appreciates highly Bulgaria's principled stand in support of the Arab cause and especially the cause of the Arab people of Palestine in its struggle for self-determination and for establishing its own independent state. Further on he noted that now principal task is to build a world free of nuclear weapons in order to realize the strivings of the peoples to live in peace and security. [sentence as received] Mr. 'Umar al-Muntasir expressed the support of his country for establishing nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world and particularly for the stand and activities of Bulgaria for establishing a nuclear-weapon free zone in the Balkans. He expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Gives Zhivkov's 'Verbal Message'

AU090759 Sofia BTA in English 0737 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, June 9 (BTA special correspondent) -- The leader of the First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, met yesterday with Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, who is paying an official visit of friendship to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They discussed the present state of Bulgaro-Libyan relations and their prospects. Bulgaro-Libyan ties were highly commended, and it was emphasized that there is every opportunity for their long-term expansion and promotion.

The Bulgarian head of Government conveyed to Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi cordial greetings and a verbal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council. For his part, Col. Qadhdhafi conveyed best regards to Mr Todor Zhivkov.

DOYNOV RECEIVES GDR MINISTER OF MACHINE TOOLS

AU061454 Sofia BTA in English 051925 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received Mr. Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tools and processing machines of the G.D.R.

They discussed the possibilities of deepening and widening of the bilateral cooperation in the sphere of metal working machines, industrial robots, flexible automated production systems and cutting machines. It was ascertained that the results of the bilateral contacts are a good precondition for the achievement of new agreements between the two countries.

YORDANOV, DELEGATION COMPLETE VISIT TO CANADA

AU050948 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 5 June 87

["Fruitful Cultural Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Ottawa, June 5 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian delegation, led by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, completed its visit to Canada. It attended the opening of a large representative exhibition "The Gold of the Thracian Horsemen" at the Palace of Civilization in Montreal and visited Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver. The delegation had meetings with governmental officials and with representatives of science, culture and the business circles. The Canadian leaders gave a high assessment to the "Gold of the Thracian Horsemen" exhibition, which is enjoying exceptional success, as a remarkable cultural event of the year revealing new prospects before the intellectual dialogue between the two countries and peoples. The two sides expressed the conviction that there exist much greater possibilities for fruitful interaction not only in culture but also in other spheres of mutual interest. At the same time they stressed the necessity of further cooperation between the two countries at all international forums discussing the vitally important issues of disarmament, peace and security in Europe and in the world. In this connection the Canadian side gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's constructive policy in the Balkans and to her initiatives for turning this region into a region of understanding and good-neighbourly cooperation.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 24 MAY-6 JUN

AU062017 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts monitored from 24 May through 6 June reports the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and the Committee for Culture, attended the festive opening of the Sofia music festival in the Bulgaria Hall in the capital. (1930 GMT 24 May)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Asembly, attended a festive meeting in Vratsa to mark Khristo Botev day. (1930 GMT 1 June)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a public meeting in Kalofer, Plovdiv Okrug, to commemorate the Bulgarian Revolutionary Hero Khristo Botev. (1730 GMT 2 June)

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Research and Technology, attended the official opening of a production facility in a Kazanluk plant to produce Bulgaria's first synthetic diamonds. (1730 GMT 6 June)

ADAMEC ARTICLE ON RESTRUCTURING IN CZECH SR

AU040601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 87 p 3

[Article by Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR: "Scope for New Ideas and Deeds" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The 17th CPCZ Congress has given the Czech SR wide scope for economic, political, social, and intellectual progress. It had become obvious that it is not enough to rely only on the greatness and attractiveness of the set tasks and that nothing can be asserted without exceptional striving, a great effort, and boldly overcoming obstacles. The decisive thing is to fill this scope with new ideas and deeds./

We rely on the revolutionary approaches of the social restructuring in the Soviet Union, on the stimulating conclusions of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. We know that the Congress line must be constantly creatively enriched, concretized, that one must seek corresponding ways and means to bring it to life, assess the acquired findings, change the forms and methods of work that have been overcome and implement new ones as we go.

The March session of the CPCZ Central Committee determined momentous tasks for the national agencies and citizens of the Czech SR. We are pondering the approach to the fulfillment of the Congress program more critically and more responsibly. We are assessing exactingly and without excuses and apologies how far we have come in the 1 and 1/2 years of the Eighth 5-year Plan, in what respect we are still lagging, and what we must change in order to be able to make better progress in fulfilling the objectives of the Czech Government's Program Statement.

The Share in the Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism [subhead]

In the interest of ensuring the strategy of the acceleration of the socioeconomic development we have begun restructuring the economic mechanism. This requires a thorough and responsible political assessment of many organizational and legal contexts and experimenting with some elements. But in no case does this mean that we can just mark time or that we can drag our heels or passively wait for further directives. The fundamental line is clear and within its framework there is enough room for the activity of all economic components. And not only that. The world, including the CEMA countries, will not wait for us -- already today they demand high quality and the latest scientific-technical standard and flexible adaptation to the needs of consumers. This is why we must carry out management changes as we go, energetically and consistently, along with an effort to fulfill the tasks of the year's plan, and with the solution of practical problems.

With all earnestness, the government has told ministers, general and enterprise directors that /anyone speculating and adopting wait-and-see tactics, anyone with an overcautious attitude and half-hearted engagement, cannot pass muster. The only people we can have in leading positions are people who are competent and willing to bear responsibility and take risks, people who will enter into the inevitable conflicts with principle and who will consistently defend the CPCZ policy and assert the national interest in all circumstances and against anyone./ In this respect we must not forgive anyone anything. This is a matter that is too serious -- the economic power and good name of our state, the political trust of the people in our ability to bring program plans to their conclusion without stopping at obstacles. Citizens rightly demand that words do not just remain words. We have the duty not to disappoint their expectations. Whoever does not comprehend this should not expect leniency.

We expect it will be necessary to intervene extensively in the deep-rooted organization of the material-technical base, in the long-standing system of the division of labor and in the way of life and established ideas of millions of people. In many areas we are only searching for a solution, we are testing and checking -- the work on some proposals has not yet been concluded, the proposals are not yet ready for realization. We are paying more attention to the situation in those sectors where, despite the adopted measures, things are moving only very slowly.

In the strategy of acceleration we do not see only a planning and technical matter but, above all, a matter of efficient political work, which the Czech Government, the individual ministries and their organizations, national committees of all levels and all components of the National Front must carry out under the leadership of the party agencies. We put the stress on the planned intentions being in harmony with the interests of the people, that they are in line with their interest and their proper motivation. Therefore we are ensuring that the general public is informed more promptly and in a greater detail about the government's work and we are looking for more effective ways to win over and mobilize people.

We do not rely on the force of adopted resolutions alone, we do not want to confront the working people with decisions already made. In the spirit of the best democratic national traditions, in accordance with the socialist principles, we take into account the opinions of the people and we rely on the power of public opinion, the wealth of ideas, and the findings of large and small collectives.

We frequently come across the question of the difference between the often-criticized old thinking and the new thinking that is now being demanded. In concrete situations the answer will be different. The common denominator is that /it is necessary everywhere to stop relying on detailed instructions about everything, and not to be afraid to assume responsibility, to think independently and creatively, proceed with initiative, and stand behind one's decision./ The first, the accustomed way is more comfortable. There was always something to serve as an excuse, there was always something with which one could justify one's own passivity. When the new thinking becomes ingrained and the rule, a considerable number of justified complaints and unnecessary complaints will diminish. It will be possible to orient many people's efforts in a socially more useful direction.

Since the middle of the seventies, we have had a number of increasing and aggravating problems in the Czech SR. As a consequence of inadequate investment in a number of branches, especially the consumer industry, the production base has steadily been growing older. The historically created structure of the national economy in the Czech SR corresponds less and less to the needs of a dynamic development of the production and nonproduction sphere and the needs of effective foreign trade. Under the conditions of limited resources of energy and raw materials, we are looking for solutions to fundamentally change the structure of production forces, structure that would enable us to ensure the dynamic growth of our society, successfully develop the international socialist division of labor, and use all our material and spiritual potential as efficiently as possible.

Both the Czech SR's short-term and long-term prospects can only be based on a thrifty and performing economy, which can function well only with an efficient management system and well-qualified cadres. Only in this way is it possible to ensure the necessary dynamism of social movement, and mobilize all resources and untapped potential.

The national economy's current possibilities have been predetermined to a considerable degree by past decisions, existing structures, and needs as they arose. But one must neither rely on this, nor make this an excuse. The struggle against inertia also applies to the historically created structure of the production base, the extensive approach to manpower, the current division of labor and production programs. Continuing on this path would lead to the nonutilization and stagnation of production forces, would retard scientific-technical progress, slow down the growth of the people's standard of living, and limit the opportunities for more rapid progress in the future.

Making Creative Use of the Specific Conditions of the Czech SR [subhead]

The global problems of mankind, especially the raw material and energy problems and ensuring a healthy environment, are multiplied in the Czech SR by specific conditions. We have a fairly small territory with a number of housing areas with a high concentration of population, and production and transportation capacities. This, together with the energy base being overwhelmingly based on the extraction and burning of brown coal, complicates the development of the environment in an extraordinary way. Creating optimal -- economically justified and ecologically favorable -- harmony between the use of natural resources and social needs is neither a simple nor a short-term affair. In this respect we are limited by the level of the knowledge of important contexts, the shortage of the necessary technical equipment, and in a number of cases also by the lack of discipline on the part of responsible workers and inadequate concern about cleanliness and order.

However, we do not rely on either natural or social automatism. We have learned our lesson from the negative aspects of the fragmented, noncoordinated approach, from underestimating the seriousness of a situation and ignoring the errors of individuals. To ensure the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Czech Government adopted the /Program for the Care of the Environment in the Czech SR in the 1987-90 Period./ This is a comprehensive document which concerns all elements of the environment, requires the broadest possible involvement by all citizens, organizations of the National Front, enterprises, and institutions.

In a number of spheres, damage to the fundamental elements of the environment is becoming the limiting factor in the further economic and social development. It negatively affects the health of the population, and leads to considerable economic losses in agricultural and forestry production, in production and housing stock, to difficulties in the water supply, and reduced fertility of agricultural land, and it threatens our forests. Where is the key for resolving these urgent issues? It is not in some sort of a return to the past, in halting the changes in civilization. On the contrary, it lies in the utilization of all the new things that scientific-technical developments yield for the benefit of the protection and creation of the environment. And there is quite a lot of that. Here, too, we have to think and plan the new way, we have to assess in an unconventional way the usefulness of resources spent at all levels of management, and think in national and strategic dimensions.

/The new approach in this fundamental matter lies, above all, in the more purposeful pooling of resources and potential of the center and the field, uniform directives from the top and initiative from the bottom, in large investment actions and daily care on a mass basis./ Without a healthier environment we cannot make progress in raising the standard of living either. Only by acting uniformly, and coordinating political, economic, and propaganda instruments can we achieve success. We must achieve a turn in this 5-year plan -- to stop the trend of declines and institute the turn toward improvement. Only in this way can we preserve the wealth of values of the Czech landscape, the wealth of its natural beauty for future generations.

Some of our traditional industrial branches have always been especially those built on the /processing of domestic raw materials,/ when we have enhanced the value of the earth's gifts by a great input of skilled work and thus also spread the good name of Czech craftsmen. Competition in the world is immense, but the demand for the beauty and form of natural materials -- be they products of everyday use or of exceptional quality-- continues. Neither do we underestimate the future of the leather-processing, plastics, footwear, and textile industries. The interest of the Soviet Union in extensive imports creates conditions for stable and long-term production programs.

We will pay close attention to the /production of glass, porcelain, ceramics, and costume jewelry,/ sectors in which we have begun experimenting with increasing independence and accountability. We also want to better valorize our assets of wood, especially by manufacturing quality furniture. We will build up these sectors as major export branches with all rights and obligations. The same applies to speciality chemicals and the pharmaceutical industry.

The know-how and workmanship, the skills of the brains and hands of the working people have helped to win markets for our consumer goods and spread the good name of our country abroad. In some cases we have not succeeded in perpetuating this. The program for the future is clear -- /embarking on the path of modernization, increasing investment in future-oriented branches, giving more power to enterprises and having greater trust in work collectives./ We can assert ourselves in the world only by high quality, outstanding esthetic standards, and excellent workmanship.

The 17th CPCZ Congress requirement to increase national income by two-thirds and social labor productivity by almost two-thirds in the next 15 years also applies to the growth and quality of /agricultural production./ With an ever increasing speed we are moving from the simple quantity of tonnage produced to quality agricultural products, reducing production costs, and the most economical way of increasing production.

Even though farmers have been fulfilling the planned tasks, there are still many untapped resources in that sphere -- in making better use of machinery, saving manpower, organization of work, and remuneration. A more efficient and more flexible system of management must correspond to the changing status and purpose of agricultural enterprises. Today what matters is not just high levels of production and quality production, but also the number of agricultural enterprises that are processing raw materials, an area in which there are still unnecessary losses. And that is not all -- agricultural enterprises should also be helping to shorten the journey of foodstuffs to the consumer and increase his satisfaction.

We already have several agricultural enterprises which, in addition to the basic production, are also providing some services for the population -- for example, catering. The sales of local specialities, products of local cuisine -- bread, bakery products, various kinds of sausages, and other sought-after products -- at the same time benefit the unified farmers' cooperatives, state farms, and also help tourism. Why should such healthy entrepreneurship not be implemented on a far wider scale? But this would require greater understanding and the support of local national committees, as well as the assistance of trade organizations. People often form their opinions about a town or village according to the standard of services, and even seemingly little things could do much for their good name.

Agricultural enterprises -- unified farmers cooperatives and state farms -- could also take a greater part in improving services for the population. Most of them have well-equipped workshops and skilled employees, and some of their capacities are not utilized all year round. At the same time there are many jobs that the people need done. In this regard, the national committees should not stand aside, but should discuss with the management of appropriate enterprises the mode of providing services to the public. This should not be thwarted by the demands of health officers, price-related issues, or even envy that someone will earn more.

Those who work in /domestic trade/ are fulfilling difficult tasks and we know that they are not satisfied with quite a few things, and rightly so. We are also acquainted with shoppers' criticism of the standard of the domestic trade sector's performance. Many things are still creaking in the mechanism of the production-wholesale trade-retail trade components. We are thinking about how to place these relations on a firm economic footing and dismantle bureaucratic obstacles. We are preparing certain experiments in order to have the economic organizations make greater use of their entrepreneurship functions. We also regard it useful to further expand the firms' sales outlets, which will enable us to have better market research and satisfy the populations' needs more flexibly.

Quality Construction Work at Home and Abroad [subhead]

Our /builders/ are contributing a considerable share to the growth of our fatherland's wealth and beauty. With their best works they are combining the centuries-old traditions of Czech building with original technical solutions, the great artistic heritage in many of our cities and villages, and the fame of the masters of the building trades. We are building alot, but only a few things do us honor by their quality and will pass the muster of the uncompromising judgement of the time. We have embarked on the path of rapid industrialization, concentration, prefabrication, assembly, and standardization, but our construction work is still too expensive, of inadequate quality, and not versatile. The aesthetic, architectural, and urban solutions are subordinated more to outdated techniques and enterprises' indicators rather than to the needs of man and the demands of the environment.

The Czech Government has not reconciled itself to that. It is gradually working its way to a qualitatively new concept of building. It bases it on a broader and, in particular, better conceived application of scientific-technical developments, the better utilization of new technology, on a substantially increased labor productivity, and reduced raw material and energy consumption. /We must complete projects faster, ensure that they are of good quality, and earmark a far greater part of our capacities for modernization, reconstruction, and repairs of older housing, civic, industrial, and agricultural facilities. Failure to maintain historic buildings is not only evidence of lack of thrift but also of lack of respect for the results of the work of earlier generations./ The structure of the building industry, the organization and orientation of the construction enterprises, the structure and the qualifications of personnel must correspond not to narrow sectoral approaches, but to the needs of society. We see mobilizing people to achieve greater thrift and better work and moral discipline as being among the tasks of the Czech Ministry of Construction. Without decisive changes in this important sphere we could hardly realize the strategy of acceleration, achieve the necessary progress in capital construction, the modernization of industry, efficient utilization of construction capacities, the solution of the housing problem, and the comprehensive construction of our cities and villages.

We value the good and widely recognized results of the work of our construction organizations abroad.

In accordance with the experience of the Soviet Union, we too are starting to fulfill the program of social restructuring and acceleration. In our country, too, we are beginning with demands for greater discipline, responsibility, awareness, and initiative. This path is not yet yielding any immediately visible effect in the improvement of the standard of living, but by means of changes in the social atmosphere it is creating conditions for the activation of the people. We regard it as particularly important to take advantage of the expectations of the majority of the working people, their endeavor to move ahead, and to participate in changes for the better. In order to harness this resource of activity in time and orient it in the right direction, it is necessary to reassess the notions committed to the past about the role of social policy. In the consciousness of a certain part of the population there persists the idea that the social, wage, and price measures for the benefit of the people are some sort of manna from heaven, remuneration arising from the very existence of the socialist system. In the thinking of many, and even ranking personnel, the notion persists that values under socialism come into being cost-free, without effort, and the state plays the role of benefactor dishing out good deeds. This used to have certain justification during the period of the elimination of the great social wrongdoings of capitalism. Today, this is not the road to either greater production efficiency or mobilization of the people. That does not at all mean, however, that one can pay less attention to the people's social concerns in any way. On the contrary, paying less attention to social issues would seriously damage the trust in our socialist program, make the people less active, reduce their awareness, and undermine the effectiveness of management work.

Greater Attention to the Training of Experts [subhead]

A traditionally strong component of our socialist policy has always been the high standard of /care for man's health/. It constitutes a part of the effort to achieve good work performances, the program to improve the standard of living, and the expression of the humanist policy of our socialist system. We want to continue to strengthen the right to health, above all by a higher quality of health services. But here, too, a number of problems have arisen, especially as regards achieving harmony between the right to health guaranteed by society and the duty of each individual to take care of his health himself. The growing costs are not yielding the desired effect. There is the serious problem of the economical outlay of resources, and we also must provide new answers to a number of additional questions. We have started to evaluate an experiment with citizens freely choosing their physician. With this we want to strengthen trust between patient and physician, analyze the quality of the work of the health personnel, and examine the possibility of assessing them [ohodnocovani] more fairly.

We also are not forgetting to deal with the long-standing problem of availability of certain medicines. Partial measures brought only short-term solutions. The time has come for the Ministry of Health to prepare a conceptual future-oriented program for the supply of medicines. It will involve increasing the capacities of the pharmaceutical industry, the more extensive use of the possibilities of cooperation and direct relations with enterprises of the CEMA countries, and the preparation of principles governing a better distribution, prescription, and utilization of medicines. This is not an insoluble matter, but we can hardly master it by using the old departmental approaches; it can only be mastered through the unity of the social and economic view on the basis of a realistic political assessment.

The conditions for rapid advance are already being created in /schools/. They depend on the high quality of enlightenment-educational work. Our assessment of the work of the Czech educational sector and the recommendations from the ranks of the general public show that here, too, the previous approaches and pace are not enough. We are facing the task of raising the whole system of the education of the youth and adults to a higher level. /The leadership of the Ministry of Education faces the responsible task of thoroughly assessing the results of the introduction of the Czechoslovak enlightenment-educational system and preparing proposals for the necessary amendments./ It is necessary to give a serious answer to the good and less good experience of the last decade as well as to the new realities. It will also be necessary to prepare for numerically stronger age groups and with the more extensive use of modern technology, and the fulfillment of the computerization [elektronizace] program.

We regard creating a more perfect system of work with our talent, this great national wealth, to be one of our main tasks. Pedagogical science and practice must resolve the issues connected with identifying, guiding, and utilizing talent, and create better conditions for training, asserting and assessing it with more initiative and a better concept. In a period of revolutionary change, the capability of social creativity -- in production and technology, in management and the moral spheres -- is becoming the foundation of social progress, for overcoming inertia and mediocrity.

In the interest of enhancing the standard of experts, promoting the best ones, and motivating those who lag behind, the Ministry of Education, together with other ministries, must prepare a draft for a system of regular re-examinations -- for providing evidence of the justification of personnel to hold the position that has been entrusted to him. We want to create a system of life-long education, fairer assessment, better motivation, and the more expedient deployment of people.

The orientation toward more rapid /scientific-technical progress/ and improvement in the standard of living requires a corresponding enhancement of the cultural standard of work and the entire way of life. In competition with the world, we can only be successful as a technically and, at the same time, culturally advanced society. Our people have always held one of the front places in respect of level of culture and affinity for the arts. But here, too, much has become outdated, committed to the extensive way of thinking, succumbing to quantitative criteria. The fundamental objective of restructuring is an unequivocal turn toward high quality -- from original works of art all the way to conveying values, by educating through the arts for the arts.

The meetings of the /artists' unions/ affirmed these principles. Our leading artists have unambiguously identified themselves with a more active share of the cultural front in bringing about progressive changes in society. A number of valuable proposals were expressed, aimed at improving the material-technical base of culture, democratizing its management and, in particular, enhancing the standard of work with the young generation. It is up to the Ministry of Culture to address these issues seriously, and prepare for the government proposals for their solution.

On the Path of Democratism and Social Justice [subhead]

The traditions of democratism and social feeling of the broad masses of the working people are still alive and we must take them into account. They do not always make work with people easier, but we can always build on them and give them the necessary socialist content, and combine them with concrete tasks. What this means today is, above all, the consistent fulfillment of the /principle of social justice/. Under the influence of simplistic notions about the nearness and easiness of the realization of this great ideal, there has been a spread of unilateralisms [jednostrannosti] -- on the one hand, one promised too rapid a rate while, on the other, one tolerated the violation of number of fundamental norms of social justice. On the basis of the uncompromising and open rejection of the deformations of the past, the party has pushed this fundamental principle into the foreground, has given it a corresponding place in its policy, depicting it as one of the most important political, economic, legal, and moral problems. We see in it an important instrument for the activation of the people and a prerequisite for more rapid advancement.

The high prestige of the ideals of social justice is one of the special features of our people's historical experience. This is attested to by the history of all revolutionary movements in the past, the rapid upswing and mass nature of the communist and workers movement, the enthusiastic identification of all progressive forces with the ideas of October. All the more energetically must we oppose everything that weakens or discredits this great principle.

Having satisfied the basic needs of the people, elevated care for their health, education, culture, and social security to a high standard, the struggle for a more just world does not end, but moves into the sphere of qualitative aspects. If we did not draw the conclusions from this in time, we could endanger the very foundation of these social achievements and their influence on the molding of the way of life and way of looking at the world. We still come across remnants of private property psychology, and also new forms of it. In recent years in particular, the struggle against illicit enrichment, corruption, bribery, and other antisocial phenomena has ever increasingly become a public affair.

In a period of the mobilization of all resources, of winning every honest person for the cause of social restructuring, creating extensive possibilities for the broadest possible assertion of all talents, we must not ignore or tolerate antisocial phenomena. In accordance with the political, legal, and moral feeling of the majority of the population, our socialist state safeguards national interests and civil rights of individuals by means of the Legal Code and agencies which enforce the law. The Czech Government addresses these issues regularly, and expects from the National Security Corps, courts, Prosecutors' Office, the bar, and arbitration officials a more consistent assertion of the principle of socialist justice. We are carefully examining the causes of the violation of socialist legality, especially as regards the proportion of young people and the problem of recidivism. Economic crime too is causing us a lot of worry.

We assess these complex issues in broader contexts. /The fundamental principle of socialism "from each according to his ability, to each according his work" is not only an economic law, but also a moral and legal norm/. We proceed from equality of opportunities and equality of conditions for asserting oneself, but not from an equal right to equal remuneration without one's real effort. The objective of the economic reform is also to substantially strengthen the role of the principle of remuneration according to work done. People who work for society more, better, and with better quality, must receive remuneration that corresponds to this. At the same time, it is /necessary to be more energetic and severe in prosecuting those who seek unearned remuneration, who misuse socialist achievements, their position, and the functions entrusted to them for illicit enrichment, who are guilty of corruption, bribery, and other illegal activities./ The demand for the consistent and accurate fulfillment of duties, and strictly checking whether the amount of work done really corresponds to the amount of remuneration are the foundation of socialist justice. We are striving for a differentiated, active wage policy, based on objective performance crieria and the real merits of work done. We do not reconcile ourselves to egalitarianism and we support the brigade method of organizing work and remuneration.

We are not blind to the fact that a number of outdated regulations -- the former attempts to screw everything together with the most detailed regulations -- could not and did not prevent the circumvention of laws and norms, and at the same time led to the growth of administrative work, to a factual reduction of responsibility and a harmful restriction of initiative. Many laws and regulations will have to be changed -- a matter which will take some time. But increased experimentation in organization and remuneration cannot be postponed because of that. We must not prevent progressive solutions from being applied in technology, the economy, and other spheres by invoking in a formalistic way the letter of regulations that life has made obsolete.

In connection with restructuring the economic mechanism, it will be necessary to eliminate from our Legal Code everything that is outdated, useless, and that has not withstood the test of time. We proceed from the experience that the number and detailed nature of regulations are no substitute for a poorly functioning economic mechanism or weaknesses in the management work of individuals. /We know that the fewer varied resolutions and regulations there are, the more familiar they will be and the better they will be observed without exception, everywhere, and at all times./ Let us be uncompromising in this, because the inflation of various regulations leads to the growth of administrative work, costs us a lot of money, creates a complicated situation, makes strengthening the legal awareness more difficult, and is one of the causes of bureaucratism.

Our socialist legality proceeds from the humanistic nature of our system, it combines the implementation of methods of suppression with methods of education. Our objective is to have as many people as possible behave in a socialist manner, observe laws, and fulfill their obligations out of their own conviction, voluntarily, on the basis of an aware comprehension of national interests, in the spirit of the unity of rights and obligations. The strengthening of socialist social relations requires the tough prosecution of incorrigible individuals who knowingly inflict serious harm on society or infringe the rights of fellow-citizens. On the other hand, we must proceed more sensitively -- one could even say, magnanimously -- wherever there is a chance of rectifying something by educational means. Therefore, we demand that, in their conduct and approach to people, the personnel of all agencies involved in criminal procedures represent respect for man, a principled attitude, modesty, and truthfulness, which are intrinsic to our socialist system, that they be uncompromising guarantors of just decisions, uniform interpretation and implementation of legal order throughout the territory, and of equal justice in all regions, districts, and localities.

For More Effective Administration [subhead]

Experience from the more than 18 years of the Czech national agencies' activity shows the necessity and the usefulness of their close ties with the national committees. We are gradually succeeding in asserting the principle of each national committee -- in a locality, in a district, in a region -- being the government of the appropriate territorial entity. The local-patriotic interpretation of the role of local agencies as being rulers who are independent of anyone and anything is alien to us. We need greater indepencence, broader initiative, but at the same time we also need the greater coresponsibility of all national committees -- and not only for their territory, for their enterprises, and their inhabitants, but also for the life of the entire republic. After all, as a rule an error, a shortcoming, or a weak spot does not just have a local effect, but is also projected into the people's attitude toward statewide affairs, weakening the authority of the socialist state.

At the same time, the purpose of perceiving the national committees as local government is to avoid their legitimate position being ignored and their standpoints and views being underestimated. The government directs ministries and other central agencies to cooperate closely with the national committees, and to assist them more purposefully. We criticize cases of attempts being made to discuss and resolve issues behind the national committees' backs and without their knowledge, of attempts to force unilateral decisions upon them from positions of power. The specific nature of the problems of the capital and the number of problems exceeding the possibility of solving them with one's own power require even closer cooperation between Prague's National Committee and the Czech Government.

National committees have a more than 4 year tradition. They successfully participated and participate in all socialist transformations, they have the support of the people and they are doing a lot for them. That, however, does not mean that restructuring within this sphere would be a simple and easy matter. On the contrary, /precisely the accentuation of the two aspects of the meritorious work of the national committees -- as local governments of the socialist state and as agencies of socialist self-management -- requires more than one momentous change in the content, perception, and methods of activity of the elected agencies and apparatus in defining powers and responsibility./ In the organizations of the national committees, too, there are and will be changes, especially as regards strengthening the role of the basic components, overcoming unnecessary overlapping and duplications, and reducing nonsensical paper shuffling. They should be closer to citizens -- not only from the viewpoint of territorial distances, but above all politically -- by means of the timely and decisive resolving of the most urgent matters, by providing a broad flow of information about their activity to citizens, and by using the people's experience.

The national committees play an indispensable role as regards ensuring the conditions of the lives of all citizens. They are their representatives and the executors of their will and instructions. They need a good quality administrative apparatus, they cannot avoid writing. However, the following is important: To consistently abide by Klement Gottwald's words that 'the administration [urady] is there for the people, and not the people for the administration./

Today, in particular, their comprehensive responsibility for improving the conditions of the people's lives comes to the foreground. They can fulfilll this only by continuing to deepen their political mission as organizers of civic activity, as those responsible for the quality of housing, services, education, culture, health care, physical education, the state of the environment, cleanlinesss, order, and for dealing justly with civic affairs.

The government attaches particular importance to good work from the national committees in the /service sector/. Thus far, the service sector has no corresponding share in the national income, it is the weak spot of many cities and villages, and is a very frequently criticized shortcoming which reduces the authority and attractivenss of our system. Bureaucratic notions about the form of excessive centralization, a detailed breakdown of the plan, and the concentration of services in cumbersome enterprises have taken particularly deep root here. Life has shown that in this sphere in particular one has to show maximal flexibility, choose various forms of organization and work methods, suitably combine the implementation of industrial and cooperative forms of activity, and make use of private entrepreneurship.

All enterprises in the service sector, no matter who operates them, wil have to open up the scope for socialist entrepreneurship, make full use of material incentives, react flexibly to the development of demand and supply, and conduct a flexible price policy. We must substantially increase the extent of services, the number of service outlets, and the number of their employees in the next few years. We will not accomplish this with the traditional administrative approach, but by the national committees and industrial and agricultural enterprises providing their full political and economic support.

The Czech Government's activity is not restricted only to the management of national ministries. As a territorial agency it deals with the entire economy on the territory of the Czech SR. Experience shows that things cannot be solved only from the positions of certain branches, in a ministerial manner, but everything has to be approached from the viewpoint of the creative application of the unity of the territorial and production principle, of influence on the activity of all organizations, independent of their subordination.

Timely Solution of Problems Is Important [subhead]

The demand for a uniform state administration requires the constant strengthening of the coordination of territorial and branch planning. For this we have a number of instruments; the discussion of long-term plans for the development of individual housing developments [sidelni celky] and large industrial centers is particularly tried and tested. This regional viewpoint cannot be underestimated when it comes to management and planning; on the countrary, we want to emphasize its application more. We see this as the way to guarantee the effective use of the values of individual territories, prevent disaster situations and haphazardness [zivelnost], and to eliminate the barriers and restraints that are the result of the uneven distribution of their capacity and equipment.

The decisive part of the CSSR's economic potential is concentrated on the territory of the Czech SR. In many respects the effect of our endeavor for the balanced, harmonious development of society in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres depends on a purposeful coordination of federal and national programs. This does not apply only to joint planning, but also to the implementation of plans. This involves not only the republic-level procedures when it comes to working out interregional proportions and structures, but also the active share of the national committees, especially regional national committees, in dealing with regional problems. In this we also see one of the future-oriented ways to improve the quality of the content and enhance the role of planning activity.

We are seriously pondering the organizational structure of the central managment, cadre manpower in ministries, the content and methods of their activity. In all this there is much to perfect or improve. We consider achieving the unity of plans in material [vecne], value [hodnotove], financial, and scientific-technical contexts to be of particular importance. In this respect we will continue to deepen various forms of cooperation with federal agencies in the future.

We realize how much depends on the quality of our decisions, on the timely and comprehensive solving of emerging problems, and with due regard for possible consequences and contexts. We will rely more on the considerable scientific potential of our institutes of higher learning and of the institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciencies, on the wealth of the people's recommendations and opinions. When restructuring the economic mechanism, we will follow the path of extensive experimentation, practical analysis of our intentions, purposeful assessment of the views and attitudes of the working people. We will be teaching the people to comprehend the objectives of the changes in the management system and, at the same time, to learn from their experience. To this end we are considering further deepening of the practical, bilaterally exacting cooperation with the Czech Trade Union Council and the Czech Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union.

We want to coordinate the procedure with party agencies of all levels more purposefully, so that we can even better fulfill the congress line and mobilize all creative forces and resources in our republic through the Communists, members of other political parties of the National Front, and people without party affiliation. We consider strengthening the ties with the people, with people working in the production and nonproduction spheres, with the citizens of our cities and villages to be a fundamental issue. We are convinced that the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress creates a good foundation for better work by the Czech Government, for the good future of our entire country.

OFFICIAL NOTES RESISTANCE TO 'RESTRUCTURING'

AU050828 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 87 p 3

[Interview with Engineer Stanislav Vacha, candidate of sciences, of the Prague Research Institute for Scientific-Technical Development, by Bratislava PRAVDA's Prague editor Frantisek Zdobina: "Discussion About the Realization of the Principles for the Restructuring of the CSSR's Economic Mechanism; The Times Demand That Problems and Difficulties Be Resolved by Means of Revolutionary Changes" -- in Prague, no date given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Zdobina] Do you believe that the planned, already concrete, rules for restructuring the CSSR economic mechanism will ensure the spirit and content of the adopted principles and be a system that will result in enterprises' having the desired attitude to achieving a high degree of efficiency while making full use of scientific-technical developments?

[Vacha] It is not easy to construct a new economic mechanism perfectly and with the required degree of comprehensiveness and enshrine it in concrete principles, laws, and other regulations. Most of the people who are working on the concretization of this truly revolutionary task are honestly striving for it.

However, there is already a tendency to water down and emasculate the adopted measures in their concrete form. There have been, in particular, attempts to postpone and slow down the start-up of the new economic mechanism. One official proposal, for example, recommended that setting up economic organizations on the basis of full economic accountability be realized gradually in the course of the next 5-year plan. However, there have also been proposals that in restructuring prices, when converting prices in accordance with the new normative rules on deductions [odvody] and profits, the new prices should for all practical purposes reflect the current [published widespaced] costs of the enterprise in order to prevent the existence of loss-making enterprises or enterprises making excessive profits.

Thus there is no lack of effort to make the start-up of the new economic mechanism painless and smooth, to prevent problems and pressures from arising. [passage omitted]

[Zdobina] Do you think that the new economic mechanism can begin to function fully immediately at the beginning of the next year?

[Vacha] Yes, and its start should be resolute and energetic. It should be such as to give a new opportunity to the successful and spur those who are lagging. Ranking personnel must know that we are really serious about restructuring and that we will not permit the pressure it builds up to be released through various valves as soon as the new mechanism begins causing "problems of growth." [passage omitted]

[Zdobina] At the end, how do you assess the real prospects of restructuring in our country?

[Vacha] This is not an action that has a beginning and an end, after which ideal functioning would follow. It is an element of serious changes in all of society, which in their totality constitute a historic reality that Comrade M. Gorbachev described as being as significant as the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is the principled solution of accumulated problems that are typical not only of our country but of the entire socialist community. Thus the question is to what extent we will become involved in this current of historic change.

Therefore all people are very much mistaken who think that they can dispose of restructuring with new phrases and can survive its onset in peace and without increased effort, who interpret the exacting word "perestroyka" as "changing one's suit" ["prestrojenie"]. If there is something I really believe in on the basis of my own experience, it is the knowledge that we have only two options: either to grapple with the persistent shortcomings in accordance with the principles of restructuring adopted by our party and government, or abandon the possibility that we will be able to welcome the beginning of the next millenium as one of the leading states of the world, as a prosperous socialist country.

I believe in socialism and in our internal strength to develop it on the basis of Leninist ideas into a modern and model system.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Berlin 8 June

LD081132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0821 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived in Berlin, Monday morning, for an official friendship visit to the GDR. He is here at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who gave Zhao Ziyang a fraternal welcome at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

A cordial reception was accorded to the guest and his entourage upon arrival. There were cheers, chanting, and loud applause. Many Berliners stood in line to express their great pleasure at the visit of the PRC representative. They cheered Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang to emphasize the fraternal relations between the SED and the CPC.

The special aircraft of CAAC, the Chinese airline, carrying the guest arrived from Warsaw shortly before 1000 at the airport, which was decked with the GDR and PRC state flags and the red flags of the international workers' movement.

On hand with Erich Honecker to welcome Zhao Ziyang were: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowki, Harry Tisch, Ingeburg Lange, and Gerhard Schuer. Present to receive him were: Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR; Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the DBD; Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Also on hand to welcome him were other members of the SED Central Committee, including Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers, including Foreign minister Oskar Fischer; members of the Council of State and of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, as well as other personages of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, including Hans-Dieter Raspe, deputy chairman of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] and Guenter Hartmann, deputy chairman of the NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany]; Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, Berlin City Commandant, was present. Janusz Obodowski, PPR ambassador to the GDR, was present.

As the Chinese statesman alighted from the plane, Erich Honecker greeted him saying: "I bid you a warm welcome to the GDR." The general secretaries embraced, and Zhao Ziyang expressed his joy at this latest meeting.

Thaelmann Pioneers welcomed the guest with flowers. Zhao Ziyang expressed his gratitude for the friendly reception and introduced his entourage: Wen Jiabao, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Zheng Tuobin, member of the CPC Central Committee and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; An Zhiwen, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Economic Legislation Working Group; Qian Qichen, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the CPC International Liaison Department; Bai Mieqing, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Tang Longbin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, as well as a group of experts.

At the beginning of the military ceremony, the PRC and GDR national anthems were played. A 21-gun salute of nations echoed over the airport tarmac. [passage omitted]

The welcoming ceremony ended with the honorary formation of the National People's Army passing in review before Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang. Both representatives got into waiting cars carrying the GDR and PRC standards.

A motorcycle escort accompanied guests on the journey to their residence in Schloss Niederschoenhausen. [passage omitted]

On his arrival at Schoenefeld airport, Zhao Ziyang issued a press statement expressing his conviction that the friendly collaboration between China and the GDR will further develop through the joint efforts of both sides.

Makes Press Statement

LD081222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- The following is the text of the press statement by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and premier of the PRC State Council, at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport:

In a session when all flowers are blooming, I have come with great joy to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

First of all I would like to take this opportunity to convey warm and friendly greetings from the Chinese people to the hard-working and brave people of the GDR. The GDR arose from the ruins of World War II. Reconstruction was begun under difficult conditions. Under the leadership of the SED, the people of the GDR working tirelessly and purposefully, have built the country into an economically developed socialist state with advanced science and technology while actively seeking a way for building up socialism relevant to its circumstances. We marvel at this and are very pleased by it.

In the last few years friendly cooperation between China and the GDR in all areas has experienced pleasing development. A completely new stage in relations between both our states and parties was heralded by the official friendship visit, Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid to China last October.

During my stay in the GDR I will exchange opinions with Comrade Erich Honecker as well as other leading comrades in the party and Government of the GDR concerning the further development of bilateral relations and international questions of mutual interest. At the same time I will familiarize myself with the GDR's successes and experiences in building socialism. I am firmly convinced that friendly cooperation between the PRC and the GDR, based on the foundation of mutual respect, equal rights, and mutual advantage will develop further by the joint efforts of both sides.

Begins Honecker Talks

LD081241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang met at midday today in the SED Central Committee Building for friendly talks. The employees of the party apparatus gave the acting general secretary of the Chinese fraternal party a thoroughly warm-hearted reception. Erich Honecker first accompanied his guest to his office. A little later the talks among both general secretaries, Zhao Ziyang's entourage, and members of the party and state leadership of the GDR began. Erich Honecker once more expressed his joy that Zhao Ziyang had accepted the invitation for an official friendship visit to the GDR. He recalled his visit to China last October with pleasure. This opened a new era in the relations between both parties, states, and peoples. Zhao Ziyang expressed his warm gratitude for the fraternal reception. Erich Honecker's visit was of great historical significance. The stay by the highest representative of the GDR in China had opened a new chapter in relations.

Sees Agreement Signing

LD081851 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Two documents were signed today in the presence of Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang and other GDR and PRC personalities following the successful conclusion of official talks. An agreement between the GDR and PRC Governments on the avoidance of double taxation in the field of income tax was signed by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Zheng Tuobin, minister for foreign economic relations and trade. An agreement between the GDR and PRC Governments on reciprocal release from visa requirements was signed by Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy foreign minister and state secretary, and Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The signing ceremony took place in the meeting room of the State Council. The personalities from the two parties and state leaderships raised glasses of champagne in a toast to their talks and to the signed agreements. Later, in Erich Honecker's office, Zhao Ziyang entered his name in the guest book of the State Council chairman.

Honors 'Victims of Fascism'

LD081427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, today honored the victims of fascism and militarism at the memorial in Unter den Linden in Berlin at the start of his official friendship visit.

His visit will last several days. During the ceremonial wreath laying, the guest was accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Attends Official Dinner

LD082058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- The 1st day of the visit by the Chinese guest ended with a banquet which Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave this evening honoring Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and premier of the PRC State Council.

During the friendly gathering in the State Council building in Marx-Engels Square, Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang honored the fraternal relations between the two parties, states, and peoples for the benefit of peace and socialism. The guests of the evening were the persons accompanying Zhao Ziyang. Party members and state leadership of the GDR were present.

Erich Honecker welcomed Zhao Ziyang in reception room and led him into the banquet hall.

Taking part in the evening, introduced with the national anthems of the two countries, were: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Hermann; Werner Jarowinsky; Heinz Kessler; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; Inge Lange; and Gerhard Schuerer. [passage omitted]

ROCK FANS CONTINUE BERLIN WALL DEMONSTRATIONS

DPA Reports Arrests

LD081951 Hamburg DPA in German 1857 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA) -- The East Berlin police this evening sealed off a wide area in front of the Brandenburg Gate. The aim was to prevent young rock fans getting closer to the border installations to follow the sound of a concert outside the Reichstag building in West Berlin.

During the evening around 1,000 people, mostly youths, gathered in front of the barriers placed on the street Unter den Linden -- around 300 meters from the Brandenburg Gate. In side streets young people who tried to cross a barrier were arrested and taken away by uniformed and plaincothes police. [passage omitted]

During the evening, young people again started chanting the slogan "The Wall Must Go." Police reinforcements were greeted with whistles and cries of "Police out" and "Left, right, left right."

On Unter den Linden a chain of policemen and the young people stood directly face to face. On several occasions the police picked out of the crowd individuals who shouted insults and led them away to shouts of protest from the remainder. Some fireworks were fired from the crowd.

People's police hindered a second German television crew that was filming and called on them to stop their work. In fact, the wind and stage direction, changed from the previous day, meant that hardly anything could be heard in East Berlin of the rock concert.

ADN: Clashes Prove 'Fantasies"

LD090936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- Obviously interested parties who would like to see Kreuzberg beyond the Brandenburg Gate [not further explained] are disseminating horror stories about the behavior of rock fans during rock events sited by the West Berlin Senate outside the the Reichstag by the Brandenburg Gate, which emphasized the provocative nature of making the road from the Victory Column to the Brandenburg Gate available. It is superfluous to point out that reports about Kreuzberg conditions at the Brandenburg Gate fit in with the wishes of the Springer press in particular but they do not fit the facts. According to police reports, several hundred rock fans listened to the concert carried by loudspeaker amplification into the GDR. There were certainly no clashes beyween police and young people. They exist only in the fantasies of some Western correspondents, who traveled across the border motivated by sensationalism.

MPR'S BATMONH, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

Kadar Opens Talks

LD081143 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, opened talks with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Monday in Budapest, in the government guest house.

At the private meeting they exchanged views on timely issues of the international communist and working class movement, and reviewed the most important tasks facing the two parties.

The cordial, comradely talks are to continue Monday afternoon in the parliament building, with the participation of members of the two negotiating delegations.

Officials Welcome Visitors

LD081257 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- The Mongolian party and state delegation led by Jambyn Batmonh was received Monday in Budapest, in front of the parliament building, with military honours.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee and president of the National Council of Cooperatives (TOT), Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa, Pal Ivanyi, president of the Metropolitan Council, and other leaders of Hungarian political, state and social life met the delegation in Lajos Kossuth Square, decorated with national flags. The guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Army lined the square.

Jambyn Batmonh, accompanied by Janos Kadar, received the report of the commander of the military unit. After the Mongolian and Hungarian national anthems, Jambyn Batmonh and Janos Kadar reviewed the soldiers.

The reception ended with the parade of the guard of honour. Jambyn Batmonh, accompanied by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, received the salute. The Mongolian party and state delegation then left for their residence.

Batmonh Confers on Ties

LD082151 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Monday afternoon the Budapest programme of the Mongolian party and state delegation continued with a commemoration: Jambyn Batmonh and the members of the delegation laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument on Budapest's Heroes Square, and then on the monument of Soviet heroes at Liberty Square. tinued with a commemoration: Jambyn Batmonh and the members of the delegation laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument on Budapest's Heroes Square, and then on the monument of Soviet heroes at Liberty Square.

Thereafter the official Hungarian-Mongolian plenary talks began in the parliament. The Hungarian negotiating group is headed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and includes Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, president of the Presidential Council; Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Hungarian Section of the Hungarian-Mongolian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; Geza Kotai, head of the HSWP Foreign Affairs Department; Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Laszlo Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to Mongolia.

The Mongolian delegation to the talks is headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. Its members are Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the MPRP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Sonomyn Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Mongolian Section of the Mongolian-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; Londongiyn Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department; Daramiyn Jondyn, member of the MPRP Central Committee, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Rabdangiyn Bata, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee, and Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, ambassador of Mongolia to Hungary.

According to the MTI correspondent, the parties to the talks, led by Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh, exchanged information on the experience from socialist construction work in their countries, reviewed trends in bilateral relations, and discussed timely international issues.

Both parties stressed that the traditionally good relations are successfully developing in the spirit of fraternal friendship and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the Mongolian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation treaty in all walks of life. The current visit of the Mongolian party and state delegation, led by Jambyn Batmonh, is a major stage in further extending cooperation, as it offers an opportunity for the Mongolian and Hungarian partners to give briefs on the results of socialist building work in their countries and to utilize these in their work by taking the characteristics of the two countries into consideration. Such an area of mutual concern is mainly the increase of economic efficiency, updating of the mechanism of economic management and unfolding of socialist democracy.

Surveying bilateral economic cooperation, they noted with satisfaction that in the past five-year period goods turnover increased by 20 per cent compared to the previous cycle. It is particularly important that this year's growth of turnover was about 15 per cent in excess of the target.

The parties pointed out that the further intensification of economic ties calls chiefly for the expansion of production cooperation, such as the biocombine built with Hungarian assistance, the Ulaanbaatar leather factory to be completed shortly, and the Cagan Dava tungsten mine and ore dressing plant under construction on the basis of Hungarian concession.

The negotiating partners spoke appreciatively of the development of cultural and scientific links, and the Mongolian party expressed thanks for Hungary's internationalist assistance in the field.

Assessing the developments in international life, they welcomed the disarmament proposals presented at the latest session of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states under the sign of full identity of views, and the Hungarian party expressed recognition for Mongolia's active role in creating peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region. Analysing the security of the region, both parties stressed the importance of the Soviet troop withdrawal carried out in Mongolia recently.

A joint communique is to be issued on the visit.

Party, State Host Dinner

LD082159 Budapest MTI in English 2057 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MIT) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic hosted a gala dinner in honour of the Mongolian party and state delegation, headed by Jambyn Batmonh, in Budapest's parliament Monday evening. Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh gave toasts.

BRIEFS

GASPAR RECEIVES SOVIET HONOR -- Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has awarded the Order of Merit of the Red Banner of Labour to Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, for many years of contribution to consolidating friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, and outstanding activity in the international workers' movement, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The honour was presented by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, at the embassy Thursday. Present were Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee, Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Geza Kotai, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, members of the Central Committee, as well as several other leading representatives of Hungarian political and social life. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 30 May 87 LD]

GDR WATER MANAGEMENT TALKS -- Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- State Secretary Antal Kovacs, president of the Hungarian national office for water affairs returned from Berlin Thursday where he held talks June 1st to 4th with Hans Reichelt, deputy prime minister, minister of the German Democratic Republic for environment protection and water management, on advancing bilateral relations in water management. In reinforcing relations an agreement was concluded between the national office for water affairs and the ministry of the GDR regarding cooperation on third markets. Under the terms the water management organizations of the two countries are to participate jointly in delivering and installing water supply and sewage water treatment facilities to the developing countries, and in designing and constructing water management facilities. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 4 Jun 87 LD]

LAZAR MEETS ARGENTINE ENVOY -- Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Parliament received Arnoldo Manuel Listre, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to Hungary on an introductory visit. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1953 GMT 27 May 87 LD]

POPE JOHN PAUL II CONTINUES NATIONWIDE VISIT

PAP Reports Arrival, Activity

LD081236 Warsaw PAP in English 0845 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 8 -- Pope John Paul II arrived to Poland today on a week-long visit at the invitation of top state authorities and the Polish episcopate. This 35th foreign trip by the pontiff since taking over the Holy See will be his third pilgrimage to Poland after earlier visits in June 1979 and 1983. His present visit is connected with the 2nd Nationwide Eucharistic Congress.

The pope's itinerary will take him from Warsaw to Lublin, Tarnow, Krakow, Szczecin, Gdansk, Czestochowa, Lodz and again Warsaw from where he will travel back to Rome. The visit was preceded by long joint preparations by the state and church to assure a worthy welcome to the Polish-born pope.

Welcoming Ceremony at Okecie Airport. [subhead]

Early in the morning the faithful began to gather at Warsaw's Okecie military airport to wait for the pope's arrival -- residents of the capital as well as delegations from Poland's Catholic Dioceses, especially those which will host the pontiff on his tour. The festive mood is enhanced by flowers, greeting banners, white-and-red and white-and-yellow paper flags as well as the Polish and Vatican state flags atop masts.

Top Polish officials, including President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrived to greet the pope. Members of the Polish episcopate, led by Chairman of the Bishops' Conference Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, also came to the airport to greet their most senior superior.

At 10:45, special "Alitalia" Boeing 727, named "Citta di Urbino" landed on the tarmac of the airport bearing small Polish and Vatican flags on both sides of the pilots' cockpit. All churches in Warsaw rang their bells on the moment the plane touched the ground.

The primate boarded the plane to invite the pontiff to a welcoming ceremony. A few minutes later the distinctive silhouette of the pope, so well known to the Poles and millions of the faithful all over the world, emerged from the plane to handclapping and greetings from the public.

The honour unit of the Polish Armed Forces, representing the three services: land, air and navy -- presented arms.

Pope slowly descended from the plane, knelt down and kissed the native land. The gesture, known from other papal pilgrimages, has special significance on his native Polish soil.

Wojciech Jaruzelski comes onto the tarmac to meet the pope. First words of welcome are exchanged.

John Paul II, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp receive flowers from children clad in regional costumes.
of welcome are exchanged.

John Paul II, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp receive flowers from children clad in regional costumes.

The pope is next greeted by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, head of the Office for Religious Affairs Wladyslaw Loranc and head of the team for permanent working contacts with the Holy See Jerzy Kuberski.

John Paul II introduces to Wojciech Jaruzelski the Vatican officials. There are among them Vatican's Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli, his Deputy Archbishop Eduardo Martinez Somalo, Prefect of the Papal Household Bishop Dino Monduzii, Master of Ceremony Prelate Piero Marini, Personal Secretary and Confessor to the Pope Prelate Stanislaw Dziwisz and a group of Polish priests, staffers of the State Secretariat, prelates: Janusz Bolonek, Jozef Kowalczyk, Tadeusz Rakoczy.

The orchestra of Warsaw's military garrison play the anthems of the Holy See and Poland.

The pope, together with the president of the Council of State and the primate of Poland, hears the report of the commander of the honour unit of the Polish Armed Forces, bows to the banner and inspects the honour unit.

Next, Pope John Paul II is greeted by other personages present at the airport. The pope was also cordially greeted by representatives of Poland's episcopate, among them Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, as well as by officials of churches from other countries. John Paul II greeted members of the diplomatic corps. The distinguished guest is warmly welcomed and greeted by all those gathered in the airport.

Wojciech Jaruzelski delivers his welcome address. Next, Cardinal Jozef Glemp addressed words of welcome to the pope.

In turn, John Paul II delivers an address.

The welcome ceremony at the airport is nearing conclusion. The pope approaches the faithful welcoming him and greets them. He shakes the extended hands.

The pope, personalities accompanying him and the welcoming hosts of the visit depart for cars awaiting them.

On Warsaw Streets [subhead]

From the Okecie Airport cars leave for the route leading through Warsaw streets to the John the Baptist Archcathedral Basilica in the old town. The motorcade is flanked by motorcycle escort.

Along the entire route, numerously gathered worshippers, Warsaw citizens spontaneously and heartily greeted John Paul II. Respective parishes have assured a setting worthy of the pope, expressing by it their feelings towards the person of John Paul II, hopes linked with his present visit. Throughout almost the entire route, pavements are covered with flowers.

Going towards the city centre, the pope's car together with the assisting motorcade is passing near places deeply linked with the history and present day of Warsaw.

The motorcade is going through the Zwirko i Wigura Avenue, passing by the cemetery-mausoleum of the Red Army soldiers, place of burial of 23 thousand Red Army soldiers fallen in battles on the outskirts of Warsaw in WW 2 [as received]. Over 600 thousand gave their lives on the combat trails of the second World War leading through Poland.

During his first visit-pilgrimage to the motherland, in the course of a ceremony at the grounds of the former Nazi extermination camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, John Paul II said by the plaque in memory of Soviet citizens murdered there: "We know what was the share of this nation in the last, horrible war for the freedom of peoples. And by this plaque we must not pass indifferently."

The cars slow down at the intersection of the Zwirko i Wigura Avenue and the Wawelska Street, they pass by the airman statue, destroyed by Nazis in 1944 and reconstructed after the war. The cars then enter the Lazienkowska motorway, from which can be seen the site of a construction site of the "Politechnika" tube station which ends the first stage of the construction of the Warsaw underground. This is the present day and future of the city. The Rozdroze Square and next Ujazdowskie Avenue, Trzech Krzyzy Square, Nowy Swiat, Krakowskie Przedmiescie. The Polish pope is everywhere greeted by large numbers of Varsovians who came to welcome him.

The cars stop near the Church of the Visitation Sisters. Here, less than two weeks ago, a monument to Stefan Wyszynski was unveiled, who, as John Paul II has often stressed, was his friend and teacher. The pope gives his blessing to this place, pays homage to the memory of the great Polish primate.

The motorcade enters the Plac Zamkowy Square. Loud tolling of bells of churches in the old and new towns can be heard. With a cordial smile and hand gestures, the pope is reciprocating the warm welcome offered by worshippers.

At Archcathedral [subhead]

Shortly after noon the pope arrived at Warsaw's Archcathedral, where he was awaited by the clergy of Warsaw's diocese and nuns. After a common prayer with the congregation, John Paul II delivered a speech addressed to the nuns. Then, the pope went to the Chapel of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, where he prayed and laid flowers on the sarcophagus of white-and-red marble.

After the visit to the Archcathedral where he met the nuns John Paul 2 left for the Warsaw archbishop's residence situated in the Palace of the Borchs. This one of the many historical buildings of Warsaw risen from ruins after World War 2 is seat of the Primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp. It will be the residence of John Paul 2 during his stay in Warsaw. On his way to the residence of archbishops the pope was greeted by the faithful gathered at Zamkowy Square, Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street and Podwale Street.

The pope held an ecumenical meeting with a 24-person group of representatives of 8 Christian churches affiliated to the Polish Ecumenical Council at the residence in the afternoon. Last year the council celebrated the 40th anniversary of its activities the key goal and slogan of which is "Unity in Diversity."

On their behalf Father Adam Kuczma, the chief superintendent of the Methodist Church in Poland and the chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council, greeted John Paul 2, who in turn addressed the gathered with pastoral words.

Today, twenty years after the end of the Second Vatican Council -- said the pope -- ecumenism has deeply and permanently entered the church's consciousness, Pope John Paul 2nd said addressing the gathering of top representatives of Christian non-Roman Catholic churches in Poland today. He said he was happy that also in his fatherland -- Poland, signs of this new awareness were discernible in the Roman Catholic and other fraternal Christian churches. The years-long cooperation between the Commission of the Episcopate for Ecumenism and the Polish Ecumenical Council go to show this. The hitherto experience and achievements encourage one to continue dialogue, despite difficulties which must be overcome on the road towards fuller community.

Next year -- 1988, will mark the millennium of Russia's christening. More than twenty years ago we celebrated the millennium of Poland's christening, the pope noted. The more we understand the great importance of such an anniversary the better. Already today in fraternal prayer we want to recall before the Lord all the Christians of the Eastern tradition -- the heirs to the thousand-year old heritage worthy of profound respect. May the upcoming anniversary serve the further rapprochement of all Christians of the Eastern and Western tradition in Poland, said the pontiff.

Important Meeting in Royal Castle [subhead]

The meeting between the pope and representatives of the highest authorities of People's Poland, and the Pope's talk with President of the Council of State of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski were a significant moment of the first day of the pope's visit to Poland, which at the same time constituted a very important element of the whole visit of John Paul II to his fatherland. [passage omitted]

The Plac Zamkowy Square in early afternoon: the castle's tower is decorated with a red-and-white flag. Gala guards of honour stand in front of the main entrance. The host of the meeting, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski arrives at the castle. The guards give a salute.

At 15:35 hrs the papamobile, surrounded by honorary escort, arrives at the courtyard to stop in front of the Grodzka Gate. The guards give honours befitting the distinguished guest: the head of the Vatican State.

John Paul II was greeted by Director of the Royal Castle Aleksander Gieysztor who invited the pope to come inside. The distinguished guest went up the grand stairs to the "Four Seasons" Gallery on the 2nd floor where he was cordially greeted by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The president of the Council of State and the supreme pontiff of the universal church went to the Senator's Hall where Polish and Vatican officials gathered to await them. The momentous meeting starts in a historical scenery, at the foot of the reconstructed royal throne with the Polish eagle. The course of the meeting is followed by the representatives of the press, radio and television from many countries. It is broadcast by the Polish radio and TV.

The floor is taken by the president of the Council of State.

Wojciech Jaruzelski presented the pope with gifts. These were a richly illustrated facsimile of the "Codex Picturatus Balthasaris Behem," known as the Behem Code. The book is one of the most precious Polish manuscripts from the early 16th century. Another gift was a newly issued 10-thousand zloty silver coin depicting John Paul II and a series of coins with "pictures of famous Poles." Wojciech Jaruzelski was presented with a 16th-century painting featuring Cardinal Stanislaw Hozjusz, one of the chairmen of the Council of Trent.

Next the two statesmen departed to the Prince Stanislaus Room for a face to face meeting, which lasted for 70 minutes.

The pope and president of the Council of State and accompanying people walked to the castle halls featuring the "Poland of the Jagiellons" exhibition, which had previously enjoyed great success at the Schallaburg Castle in Austria. [passage omitted]

John Paul II stopped at the Stanislaus Augustus Chapel which contains the urn with the heart of Tadeusz Kosciuszko brought to Poland from Switzerland 60 years ago. [passage omitted] The pope prayed intensively for a moment in this place.

Next John Paul II presented gifts for the Royal Castle. The gifts will add to the other papal gifts on display in the Stanislaus Augustus Chapel.

The pope's stay in the Royal Castle and his visit to the exhibition ended with the pontiff signing the visitors' book.

Aleksander Gieysztor presented John Paul II with a leather-covered catalogue of the "Poland of the Jagiellons Exhibition" as a souvenir from his tour of the exhibition.

At 18:05 hours the pope and accompanying church officials left the castle, bidden cordial farewell by the hosts.

Opening of the Eucharistic Congress [subhead]

Next, the papal entourage left the Royal Castle for the Grzybowski Square where the mass inaugurating the 2nd Eucharistic Congress was said in All the Saints Church. During the mass the pope delivered a homily in which he said, among other things: "May the eucharist then be a witness to all of us, dear fellow countrymen, of this love with which Christ has loved us to the end. May it purify our conscience from dead works. How indispensable such a testimony is. How creative. Only this love unto the end of capable of purifying conscience, is capable of unrooting in man all that belongs to the inheritance of original sin."

The ceremony was attended by clergymen from all over Poland, delegations of the faithful from dioceses situated outside Warsaw, nuns and monks, seminarists and alumni.

Late in the evening, Pope John Paul II returned to his residence.

While arriving on the pilgrimage to his motherland, Pope John Paul II sent cables with greetings from aboard the plane to President of the Italian Republic Francesco Cossiga, to President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov, to President of Austria Kurt Waldheim and to President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

Replies to Welcome Speeches

LD081113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0923 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at Okecie Airport ceremony of welcome on 8 June -- live]

[Text] I greet again, at the start of my third journey to the fatherland, all of my fellow countrymen. I greet Poland, my fatherland. [applause] I thank the general, as chairman of the Council of State, for the invitation directed to me in January on his own behalf and on the behalf of the highest authorities of the PPR. I also thank those who have just spoken for the words of welcome. I thank the primate cardinal for the parallel invitation on behalf of the church in Poland and particularly on behalf of the episcopate. I am now responding to this invitation, just as in 1979 and 1983, to take part this time in the national Eucharistic Congress. I thank in particular all my brothers, the pastors of the dioceses that are on the route of my pilgrimage.

By the mysterious act of God's providence I was called from this land, from the capital of St Stanislaw in royal Krakow, to perform the service of Peter. It is now 9 years since that moment. In that period the church has become aware again that in Jesus Christ every man is a way of Christ, every man, living anywhere on earth. Following this awareness of the church in the contemporary world, which has been strengthened by the teachings of the latest Vatican council, I try in my service to respond to the calls of pastors and the communities of believers in various places on earth.

I visit them so the truth can become more transparent -- the truth that in Christ God has given every human being, all the nations of the earth to the church.

On this Polish soil, which I have kissed for the third time at the welcome ceremony, there exists the nation that is my nation and people who grow from the same historical roots as me. At this moment, I wish to expand my heart as much as possible so all these people living on my native soil can be embraced with the new impetus of love that unites.

Each and all of you -- women and men, families, young people, old people experienced by life, and children, also those still unborn, all communities, social and professional, people of physical and professional [as heard] labor, people of culture, priests, monastic communities, those who defend us and those who feed us, all without exception, all Poles who live in the native land and all beyond its borders, wherever they are, every person living on the Polish soil, who grows up here -- remains in Christ the redeemer the way of the church.

This is made particularly clear for us by the Eucharistic Congress. The eucharist is connected with the land. We introduce to it, every time, bread and wine, as the symbols of all the gifts of the land, the gifts of the creator, and the fruit of man's labor.

From the very first moment of our meeting, a meeting which is connected with the Eucharistic Congress in Poland, I wish to pick up this gift of the native land and toil, wherever it is fulfilled, and to bless it.

Oh, Polish land, the difficult and tested land, beautiful land, my land, be greeted! [applause] (?I greet) my fellow countrymen, you who have the joy and the bitterness of staying on this land. I invite you to the community shaped by Christ for generations. He will not cease to return the sense of life to people who are tired, lost, people who suffer and lose the meaning. The eucharist is the sacrament of this great sense, and it helps to rebuild faith in the just ideals, in the will to live, and to rebuild hope.

I thank once again for the welcome in the capital of Poland. I shall try along the route of my pilgrimage to serve my nation, to serve the people, my fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters, and I am asking all to receive my pastoral service. [applause]

Jaruzelski Addresses Pontiff

LD081630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1345 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Address by PZPR First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski at a meeting with Pope John Paul II at the Royal Castle in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] As long as we live and as long as our memory lasts, these walls will always remind us of the tragedy of the historical experience of our nation. The Warsaw Castle of the Polish kings, the birthplace of our first constitution, was a witness of our historical prosperity, but also of the weakness of the commonwealth. After the partitioning of the state it shared the tragic fate of our fatherland. Razed to the ground by the fascist robbers and arsonists, rebuilt thanks to a decision by the people's authorities and the effort and sacrifices of the nation, the castle is today the symbol of the durability and sovereignty of our state. Once more I welcome the Polish pope in his homeland. The pilgrimage that has begun today is the focus of attention of a wide public in many countries. We trust that it will take place in the spirit of religious concentration and dignity, and will become another test of our society's maturity and culture.

The Poland in which your holiness arrives on your third pastoral pilgrimage is different today. The rough seas have calmed, the fires that had been lit, often by a foreign hand, have been dimmed. The platforms and subjects of the national dialogue have been extended: consolidating those that have already been tested, we are creating new, sometimes pioneering forms and institutions of social life.

Four years ago, during a meeting at the Belweder [headquarters of the Council of State] I said the line of renewal, accord, and reforms is irreversible in Poland. The time that has passed has proved this completely. We will not depart from this path. History cannot be invalidated. We must use what, in history, unifies the nation and serves its interest and discard what leads it astray toward defeats. Everything in the stream of protest that emerged at the beginning of the eighties that was genuine, responsible, and compatible with Poland's interest is finding and will find its due place in our social life. The formula of socialist pluralism is being crystalized. Various forms of associations and self-government are developing and will be developed.

We wish for the increasingly rich infrastructure of socialist democracy to be filled with real meaning and for every citizen to acquire the feeling that he is a real comanager of his workplace, town, village, region, of the whole country. The realization of democracy is not a closed process, defined once and for all. The capacity for self-renewal is inherent in the very essence of our system. The Poland of recent years is the best proof of this.

We are not afraid of new solutions. We are open to every realistic initiative. There is only one limitation: respect for Poland's raison d'etre and acceptance of the socialist principles of our state. A stable, credible Poland constitutes one of the main elements of peace in Europe. It increases the degree of responsibility for the word and the deed. We are fully aware of the differences and divisions manifesting themselves in our society, the still numerous doubts, bitterness, and mutual mistrust. Every human credo is accompanied by discussions, polemics, and disputes. This is natural. However, in a country that quite justifiably boasts a centuries-old tradition of tolerance, they should proceed without obduracy and slander. National accord is not a question of one decision or one action. It is not a sheet of paper containing this or that signature. Accord is a complex, long-term process. Yesterday, it served, above all, the matter of salvation. Today, it signifies the need for patriotic cooperation for Poland's socioeconomic development and progress.

Christianity constitutes an indivisible part of our nation's history. Ten decades of the history of the state and the church in Poland cannot be summarized in a few concise formulas. Every one would be oversimplification. People's Poland has been built, jointly for 43 years, by believers and unbelievers. At the turn of the century, both will still be creating it. Being aware of the special position of the Roman Catholic Church, people's power also treats other churches and religious unions with respect. We do not want to squander any authentic value created during the course of the spiritual development of society.

Differences in world outlooks, as appropriate to all developed societies, were not and are not a hindrance to Poland's path into the future. In the PZPR program documents a long-range strategic concept of relations between the church and the socialist state have found expression. Being directed by it, we have not forgotten the past years. We are considerably nearer the model of a constructive coexistence, respecting the role and the works of a lay state, and at the same time the identity and freedom of fulfilling the pastoral mission of the church. That model could become a positive experience of a wider historical significance. We appreciate the moral importance of the church's teachings. Among the various planes of our cooperation an extraordinarily important place should be taken by the strengthening of such supreme values as patriotic attitudes and civic awareness, the widely understood sphere of ethics, connecting civil and moral progress, and effecting everything possible to make human life more humane. We follow with attention the evolution of the social doctrine of the church, its openness to the problems of the ethos of work, so excellently expressed in the teachings of your holiness, especially in the momentous encyclical, laborem exercens. The humanist idea of socialism always sought the assurance of the subjectivity of working people, the deepest sense of the liberation and dignity of man. It was not without deeply justified reasons that the revolutionary song, born in the last century, opens with characteristic words: Arise you wretched son of earth.

The Polish revolutionary movement recently entered the 2d century of its existence. It is not the time or place to talk here about universal truths.

However, let me be allowed to say, as the first secretary of the workers' party, that socialism has brought to the life of our nation the reality of social justice, the great advance of classes, which had been oppressed for centuries, and an educational and cultural revolution. Proletarian Lodz lies on this year's pontifical route, the town of great class battles of the proletariat. In some of its corners can be seen the conditions in which the Polish worker once lived, which still survive as a vivid museum, and on the other hand, the conditions of life of the then governing bourgeoisie -- our own and foreign.

In this promised land of Reymont's [1924 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature], the right of the individual to enrich himself without limit belonged to the leading principles of life in society. For whole generations of working people this brought not a harmony of interests, equality of rights and affluence, but brutal exploitation and hurt. The forms of social Darwinism are subject to external transformations, but its essence, all the time and everywhere remains unchanging, contrary to our understanding of human rights. Today, too, it is not difficult to find a credible witness of those times when Poland was a kind of half-colony of foreign capital. It suffices to ask the elder Lodz or Zyrardow weavers, from Scheiber [name of former factory] and (Busak), the serfs of the Pszczyna estates of Prince Hohenlohe, workers thrown into the street from the Geische ironworks and the (Ryman) mines.

It has thus come to pass for us to chase lost time, the sedimented delays, the results of wartime devastations. Once more, the fate of Poland is today being decided, above all in the sphere of civilization and material culture. The difficulties of daily life express the state of the social mood in greatest measure. Many Polish families still live with difficulty: There are zones of unsatisfactory conditions, sometimes of simple poverty. We have undertaken the task of deeply analyzing and modernizing our economy. This is an enormous but real task. There is now a chance for the attainment of a clear improvement in the country's future economic condition.

This is an obvious duty of the authorities. But today Poland's need is, first and foremost, for the commonplace to be given wings, for a specific theology of work that would cast aside the fruitless pleasure taken in suffering and passive expectations. Initiative, hard work, management, and care give nations strength and wealth; this also comes from the teachings of accepted authorities. In this area the cooperation of state and church could have been particularly fruitful.

We have accepted with respect the desire of your holiness to visit the Redoubt of the Republic on the Westerplatte promontory. As commander of the Armed Forces I have ordered that a gun salute should be given. Ships are to be dressed overall; the sirens of the Republic's battleships will be heard. May the papal blessing made from this scrap of Polish land reach the most far-flung graves of soldiers and expatriates, the ashes of the victims of Auschwitz and Treblinka, of Sobibor and Stutthof; reach the countless Polish cemeteries from the Arctic north to the sands of Africa, from Belorussia to Normandy; may it sound like an eternal warning.

Poland is and will remain the mother of all Poles, irrespective of where fate has led them. The homeland, today perhaps even more than in the past, needs understanding, friendly support and filial solicitude from all those who have retained the awareness of their national roots.

Our tragic history has made us particularly sensitive to the subject of independence. This, for every generation, is a holy object, a priceless treasure. Yet a jewel differs from a trinket, and appearances differ from facts. We still retain the memory of such an independent existence when illusions of power went hand in hand with paper guarantees.

When visiting Gdansk and Szczecin, your holiness will not be in foreign parts but in your own homeland. It is People's Poland that gained a broad access to the Baltic, which returned Wroclaw and Olsztyn, the Opole region and Western Pomerania to the nation. This was brought about by military actions, by the profusely shed blood of Polish and Soviet soldiers. It is a matter of pride for the Polish left that it was at the head of the great act of integrating the territories regained with the homeland. They raised them from the ashes, they strengthened the scraps of Polishness -- that is those who had lived in those parts for centuries, the repatriates, the settlers, the pioneers, and, also among them, the clergy.

For how many centuries have the borders of our state burned with the fires of conflicts and wars? This chapter of history has been closed once and for all. Poland wil never again be alone. Since time immemorial, we have not had such secure borders, such reliable alliances, based particularly strongly at the moment on mutual respect and trust in partnership.

Poets once prayed for a great, people's war. Today, everyone who uses the Polish language should call for centuries of peace. When I was visiting St Peter's Basilica, the Sistine Chapel, I could not help thinking that the fate of these immortal buildings, like that of the Wawel, the Hermitage, or the Louvre, are already today increasingly dependent upon heartless mechanisms. At any moment, the thunderclap may burst that would transform the entire material and spiritual achievements of European culture into a site of radioactive conflagration. As his holiness has so beautifully put it, peace is a value that does not know any divisions into North and South, East and West. There is only one peace. It is a matter of enormous importance for us that the personal authority of a Polish pope, the diplomatic activity of the Holy See, have been so fervently engaged in the defense of the peace of Europe and the world. In Poland -- and I am convinced that this is also the case in other countries which are close to us -- these activities are being met with due respect and moral recognition.

The socialist world is going through a characteristic epoch of renewal. It is giving an example of great, historic responsibility. The bold, innovative peace initiatives of the socialist states, so numerous in the recent period, including that of the PPR, come together with a vision of humanity freed from the curse of the arms race, a Europe permanently secure, united through loyal cooperation against the existing discords and divisions. An historic change has arisen today whereby the eternal dream of the human race may be fulfilled -- a world of peace and justice, of humanity.

I wish to convey to his holiness, to commemorate our meeting, a faithful copy of the Codex Picturatus by Baltazamar [corrects himself] (Balthasar Behem) one of the most valuable handwritten relics of Polish art from the beginning of the 16th century. I will be very happy if this work finds itself among the Vatican Polish historical documents that are so close to the heart of his holiness.

Pope Addresses Jaruzelski

LD081731 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1345 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Address by Pope John Paul II at a meeting with PZPR First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Royal Castle in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] I do not want to keep people standing. If I may invite people to take their seats, then please do so. [Word indistinct] I did not do this earlier, but please do so now. Esteemed general, chairman of the Council of State, representatives of the state authorities, ladies and gentlemen:

Today's meeting on the occasion of my third pilgrimage to the fatherland is taking place in the Royal Castle in Warsaw. This castle, destroyed with the whole capital during World War II, has been rebuilt. It can continue to be witness to the traditions of Polish statehood, the history of an independent and sovereign fatherland. In my thoughts I link this residence with the Royal Castle at Wawel [in Krakow] so as to get a fuller picture of this history over the centuries. It would be appropriate to go back a little more, to Poznan and Gniezno, the oldest Piast [First Polish royal line] capitals. There then stands before us the 1,000-year history of the Polish nation and state, that commonwealth that, starting particularly from the end of the 14th century, was a commonwealth of 2 and 3 nations, many nations. It was a nation wide open to all, irrespective of ethnic, cultural, or religious differences. There often return to our consciousness the words of that monarch who in the period of great and often bloody tensions knew he was not the king of human consciences and gave this public expression.

The Royal Castle in Warsaw has been rebuilt from ruins. These ruins have disappeared but the memory of World War II has not disappeared from the consciousness of Poles, as in any case similarly with many other European nations. If in the statements of statesmen and in the speech of the chairman of the Council of State, which a moment ago we listened to with the greatest attention, there so often resounds the word peace, then it is so above all in association with that war, which brought so many victims with it. I will recall my presence in the year 1979 on the site of the concentration camp in Auschwitz, the words that I then spoke, stopping before the plaques with an inscription in 19 languages. Every one of those plaques remains as if it were a dumb witness to a frightful hecatomb.

I remember that I then mentioned the plaques with messages in the Hebrew, Russian, and Polish. These plaques are witness to the horrors of World War II and are a warning. This warning found its echo in the consciousness of the peoples, especially those who themselves experienced in a particular way the cruelties of war. And among them, the Polish nation assuredly finds itself in one of the leading positions. If I remind you about this today, then it is also for the purpose of once more underlining this great, in a certain sense universally human, surge of consciences that expressed itself in the Human Rights Charter. This document constitutes, as it were, the very framework of the UN organization, whose aim is to guard the peaceful coexistence of nations and states throughout the world. The eloquence of the Human Rights Charter is unambiguous. If you want to keep peace, remember about man, remember about his rights, that are inalienable, as they result from the very humanity of every human being. Also remember his right to religious freedom, to combine, to express his views. Remember about his dignity, which must meet the actions of all societies and milieux. All of them -- societies, mileux, nations, states -- live with a full, authentically human life if the dignity of man, every man, comes direct from the very foundations of their existence and activity.

Every disturbance and lack of respect for human rights constitutes a threat to peace. I spoke on this subject at the UN General Assembly on 1 October 1979. I spoke about the truth about peace, precisely this truth, on the basis of the teaching of the church. It possesses key significance. It many times found expression in the statements of the Holy See. It found an expecially authoritative expression in the encyclical pacem in terris of Pope John XXIII. The subject of peace on earth -- so strictly tied to the message of the gospels -- to a certain extent, from its first chapters, also does not cease to be the object of systematic reminders by the church, statements of particular episcopates, and particularly the Holy See.

This is done on various occasions, beginning with the 1st day of every year. Recently, the event in Assisi, the prayer for peace to which not only all Christians but also representatives of non-Christian religions were invited, was especially significant against the background of the peace year declared by the United Nations. When I was last in my homeland, during the difficult days of 1983, my greetings were expressed in the following words: Peace be with you, Poland, my homeland.

Speaking today at the Royal Castle in Warsaw I see before me the whole past history of my homeland so often marked by the stigma of war and destruction. These historical experiences, particularly the experience of the last war, are a call for us to undertake the struggle for peace, also in our own home. Can we do this in any other way than reach for the Human Rights Charter? Peace is always between nations, within a society or a nation, a ripe fruit of social justice, opus justitiae pax.

So one has to start with society, with the people, the people who are Poland of the second half of the 20th century, the Poland of the sixties, the seventies, and the eighties. Each of these people has his own personal dignity and rights that correspond to this dignity. In the name of this dignity everyone and all people, rightly, are striving to be not only an object of the activity of supreme authorities and institutions of state life, but also a subject. To be a subject means to take part in making decisions concerning the common health [pospolita rzecz] of all Poles. The nation lives a genuine life only when it sees that it is a subject in the whole organization of the state life, when it sees that it is a master in its own land, that it participates in decisions through its work and contribution. It is very important to the life of society that a man does not lose trust in his work, that he does not feel disappointed with his work, that he can reaffirm himself in his work and through it as a man, he himself, his family, and his beliefs. This, subsequently, is of basic significance to the whole of the national economy. Economy, as well as work, is for man, not man for work and not man for the economy. Yes, only when a man is convinced about his being a subject, when work and economy serve him, only then he serves work and the economy.

Only thus can economic progress also be built. Man always comes first. I say this because this truth is a part of the church's message in the world, in the modern world; it is a part of the message of peace and justice. I also allow myself to speak of this because I deeply perceive the difficult period in the life of the nation and the state, difficult in the socioeconomic sense. I shall therefore also quote in this regard the following pronouncement by the Second Vatican Council: Praiseworthy is the conduct of those nations where the greatest possible number of citizens takes part in public matters under conditions of true freedom.

Emphasizing in that context the need for flexible public authorities, the council goes on to say: So that all citizens are inclined to participate in the life of various groups that make up the central public, it is necessary for them to be able to find in these groups values that attract them and induce them to serve others. We may rightly think that mankind's future fate is in the hands of those who can convey to the future generations the motives of life and hope. So much for the quote from the council.

It is precisely these motives of life and hope for which I ceaselessly pray for my homeland, for the nation whose son I deeply feel. As the bishop of Rome I try in this spirit to bring these ministrations to all peoples and nations, as these are the church's proper ministrations. On Polish soil they are performed by the church's pastors in the homeland, at one with the bishop of Rome. In the spirit of these same motives of life and hope, I convey my wishes to all those who, while exercising power, carry special responsibility for the present period in the history of our nation. I convey these wishes to the chairman of the Council of State. At the same time may I wish that Poland has and constantly deserves its appropriate place among the states of Europe and the entire globe. I would like to express once more my gratitude for my invitation. I extend this gratitude to all echelons or regional and local authorities, to all those for whom the pope's visit among his countrymen also means additional toil and responsibility.

We all want to serve the present and future generations, the nature of this service has found a very apt expression in the sentence: To shape and pass on motives of life and hope. I wish you that with all my heart.

Please also accept my gift. My gift is a painting. Also from the 16th century, by a great man of the church and one of the chairmen of the Council of Trent, Cardinal Stanislaw Hozjusz. [applause]

PAP Reviews Royal Castle Visit

LD090827 Warsaw PAP in English 0015 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Zdzislaw Morawski report; "In Wake of Castle Meeting" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 8 -- This time we were greeting Pope John Paul II in Poland in a different atmosphere than four years ago -- thanks to the accomplished progress on the road of dialogue, agreement, on the road of solving many a fundamental problems of the nation and the state. [sentence as received]

On the state plane, the culmination of the first day of the visit was the meeting at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. While watching it, we fully felt the seriousness and significance of that event. The centuries-old history pf the Royal Castle in Warsaw has been enriched by a new important date which will remain in its chronicles.

The first conclusion that one can draw after carefully listening to the addresses delivered during that meeting is the harmony between numerous opinions and evaluations by the president of the Council of State and numerous opinions and evaluations by Pope John Paul II.

Both speeches were concordant regarding all that which is connected with the attitude of our nation and state to own history, to the significance of the past for Poland's present day and her future. The sense of links with history, the sense of national pride ensuring from everything that is grand, constructive and dignified in the ten-century history of the nation and the state, the understanding of the significance of the dramatic experiences, Auschwitz being their symbol in the pope's speech -- all this was expressed in different words but both addresses contained a convergent of similar content. Both addresses referred to issues of dignity of work, citizen's rights, subjectiveness of societies.

Stressing that the evolution of the church's social doctrine, distinctly expressed also in the teachings of the present pope, is followed in Poland with attention, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The humanist thought of socialism has always perceived the profoundest sense of liberation and human dignity in securing the subjectivity of labouring people". Recalling the dramatic conditions in which Poland's workers once lived he spoke about our system's achievements in creating social, systemic and economic conditions, guaranteeing the realization of civil rights and dignity of work.

"The realization of people's power is not a closed-down process, defined once and for all," Jaruzelski said, speaking in this aspect about the re-birth of socialism, about the openness to new solutions, also pioneer ones. "There is only one limit: The respect for the national reason of state, the acceptance of the socialist principles of our state," he added.

The president of the Council of State also spoke about socialist pluralism, about the cooperation between believers and non-believers in working for the homeland, not only in respect to the past and present but also in the permanent perspective.

Basing on different philosophical premises, Pope John Paul II devoted in his speech very much attention to these same issues. He also connected the issue of human dignity with the dignity of work, which implies, that where work is an inaccessible good, there is a lack of the very base of this dignity. Pope John Paul also drew attention to the link which exists between the individual's active attitude towards social problems and the possibilities of solving them for the good of man.

The parallelism or convergence of attitudes and opinions has found a special expression at the point where both speeches touched upon the issue of the importance of peace for the world, the duty to act for this basic good for humanity. Wojciech Jaruzelski to a greater extent spoke about the political conditioning of the struggle for peace while Pope John Paul II, naturally concentrated first and foremost on the moral aspects connected with strengthening peace.

In both speeches peace was recognized as the supreme value of this world, as an indivisible value, without geographical boundaries, not yielding to any other divisions.

Both speeches were marked by the same concern for the fate of the homeland, for its welfare, the sense of unity of all Poles has found its moving expression. "Poland is my homeland," the pope said.

"Poland is and will remain the mother of all Poles.... The tragic vicissitudes have made us more sensitive to the cause of independence, the latter being a sanctity, a priceless treasure for every generation," Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Finally, this was a meeting which was conducted in the spirit of the highest mutual respect, of mutual understanding for the separate but no less significant role and goals of both of the speakers.

This meeting will remain in our memories, similarly as the words which were spoken. It showed how great are the possibilities of cooperation and partnership of all Poles, who carry the good of the country in their hearts.

Honors Majdanek War Victims

LD090915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Lublin -- The ceremony honoring the representatives of many nationalities murdered here took place at the mausoleum of the former Hitlerite concentration camp at Majdanek. In this way Pope John Paul II, who was participating in the ceremony, commenced the Lublin part of his visit. In today's program we have the pope's visit to the Catholic University of Lublin, meetings with representatives of the academic world, and in the afternoon a mass connected with the ordination of priests.

Addresses University Spokesmen

LD090906 Hamburg DPA in German 0709 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Lublin (DPA) -- On the 2d day of his visit to Poland, Pope John Paul II has countered the Marxist view of man. In an address to representatives from all Polish universities held in the Catholic University of Lublin today, the pope said that in particular Marxism derived the view of the "alienating nature of religion" from a contradiction between science and religion. However, especially when there are "various forms of totalitarianism in the system," one-sided technocratic orientations, and the spread "of a pattern of consumer-oriented civilization," one becomes increasingly aware that God is the final guarantor of the freedom of the human spirit.

The pope stressed that universities have the task of pointing out the nation's obligations in the future. "We have so many promising young people. We cannot allow them to see no future for themselves in their own fatherland," stressed John Paul. He also referred to the great shortage of living accomodations for young married couples and families in Poland.

In the only Catholic university in Eastern Europe, founded in 1918 and today enrolling around 4,000 students, the pope called for science and research to be pursued in the service of freedom and human dignity. "As a son of this fatherland, I dare to express the view that one must rethink many matters in social life, in structures, and in labor organizations, and even the preconditions for the current state organism from the point of view of the future of the young generation on Polish soil," the pope stressed.

Olechowski Comments on Visit

LD091008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Meeting journalists at the press center, Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Tadeusz Olechowski commented on the first stage of the papal visit. Among other things, he said: We are close to a constructive model of cooperation between the state and the church, based on the principle of respecting the rights of a lay state and at the same time the identity of the church and freedom of the church's pastoral activity. This could become a model of historical significance.

Police Arrest Solidarity Member

LD081305 Hamburg DPA in German 1233 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Police in Warsaw tore a banner from the hands of "Freedom and Peace" members today. Jacek Czaputowicz, spokesman for the movement, said several young people wanted to unfurl their banner near the monument to Cardinal Wyszynski, about 10 minutes before the pope passed that way. The banner bore the inscription "Freedom and Peace" and a stylized dove. Police rushed up to them, tore the banner from them, and ripped it into pieces. Czaputowicz said the police wanted to arrest him but the crowd prevented them from doing this.

In Lublin, where the pope is to be on Tuesday, Jozef Piniur, the Solidarity leader from Wroclaw, has been arrested. His wife said by telephone that he had an invitation to a meeting between John Paul II and academics and students of the Catholic university in Lublin, of which he is a postgraduate member.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Talks with Messner, Journalists

LD052256 Warsaw PAP in English 2216 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 5 -- On the second day of his official party-state visit of friendship to Poland today Acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party CC, Premier of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang met with PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner. Polish-Chinese talks presided over by both of them followed next.

Both sides highly assessed the dynamic development of bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at their present high level. The sides stressed the will of both states to continue comprehensive scientific-technical, cultural and economic cooperation, at the same time stressing the need to search for its new forms. They pointed to the significance of the full implementation of the agreements reached at the 3rd Session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Commercial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which ended in Beijing recently.

In the presence of the heads of governments of both states an "agreement on legal assistance" was signed.

Also today, Zhao Ziyang met with journalists. The Chinese guest stated that the development of ecnonomic cooperation between China and Poland was an inextricable part of friendly relations between both states. In recent years economic and commercial relations have been developing very positively. We are happy at that, stated Zhao Ziyang. There exist possibilities of further expanding them. New forms and fields of cooperation should, nonetheless, be sought, such as, various forms of foreign ties aimed at the technical-economic modernization of depreciated industrial plants or joint ventures. Such forms of cooperation could be employed in Chinese-Polish economic relations, in the opinion of the Chinese guest.

China speaks in favour of expanding economic cooperation with Poland on the basis of equality and mutual advantages. Zhao Ziyang expressed a conviction that economic cooperation between both states would develop in a stable way over a long period of time.

Replying to questions on cooperation between both states in the interest of peace and socialism, Zhao Ziyang highly assessed Poland's initiatives aimed at preserving peace, as well as contributing to the developing of dialogue between Eastern and Western Europe.

We want to jointly undertake efforts to preserve peace, Zhao Ziyang stressed. In recent years Chinese-Polish cooperation in the international arena has been going on very well. Contacts are maintained and consultations conducted on various levels, for instance, meetings between the ministers of foreign affairs on the U.N. forum, consultations on the level of vice ministers and directors of the departments of both ministries of foreign affairs. The cooperation between representatives of both states in international organizations is also fruitful.

Today Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visited the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

A meeting was held today bewteen PUWP CC member, head of the Chancellery of the Secretariat of the CC Boguslaw Kolodziejczak and Wen Jiabao, the head of the chancellery of the CCP CC.

The topics of the talks included the issues and experience in the party work of the PUWP and the CCP, possibilities and ways of enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency.

Wen Jiabao also paid a visit to Vice Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski. Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuoin met with Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik.

Communique Reviews Visit

LD072018 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 7 Jun 87

["Polish-Chinese Press Communique (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 7 -- Acting CCP CC General Secretary, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang paid, June 4-8, an official state and party visit of friendship to Poland at the invitation from PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the visit the Chinese leader held talks with PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner.

During the visit both countries' Foreign Vice-Ministers Jan Majewski and Qian Qichen signed an agreement on legal assistance in civil and penal cases between Poland and China.

During the talks which were held in the atmosphere of cordiality, mutual respect and understanding, the party and government leaders of both countries discussed prospects for the comprehensive development and consolidation of the Polish-Chinese cooperation and friendly relations. The sides exchanged opinions also on key issues of the current international situation and the main assumptions and directions of both states' foreign policy. The sides pointed to the need of continuing the exchange of information about the experiences stemming from the implementation of reforms, particularly, in the scope of the national economy management as well as deepening of the processes of socialist democratization in both countries.

The Polish side expressed recognition for China's attainments in the building of socialism.

The Chinese side highly assessed Poland's achievements in stabilizing internal situation, reconstruction and development of economy.

The leaders of Poland and China stressed momentous importance of a political dialogue at the highest level. They expressed their will to continue it and said it serves the consolidation of relations of Polish-Chinse friendship and cooperation in all fields through imparting to them a stable and long-range nature. They also pointed to an inspiring role played in their development by the PUWP and the CCP. They expressed satisfaction over the deepening cooperation between the Polish Sejm and the National People's Congress, and between PRON Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. They came out in favor of tightening bonds between socio-political organizations of both countries.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang expressed their conviction that the consolidation of friendship and Polish-Chinese cooperation in all fields, based on the principles of full equality and mutual benefits, lies in the vital interest of both nations, corresponds to the tasks of socialist building by Poland and China and the cause of socialism and peace worldwide. During the talks they positively assessed the activities by the Polish-Chinese Government Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and approved the decisions of its 3rd session held in Beijing last May. They pointed to the need of expanding activities in favour of full implementation of tasks mapped out in the long-range programmes for developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation and a long-term trade agreement, and in particular to the need for developing fresh, more effective forms of cooperation, including coproduction, joint ventures, and the like.

They also stressed growing significance of direct cooperation by enterprises, economic organizations, construction offices and scientific-research units. Both sides declared their readiness of multiplying contacts and cooperation in the field of culture, arts, science, education, health service, sports and mass media.

Both leader also held a broad exchange of views on topical international problems, the situation in Europe, the Asiatic Continent and the Pacific zone in particular. They expressed concern over negative trends that result from continuing arms race, nuclear one in particular.

Poland and China come out for a radical reduction and full elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass annihilation, for preventing the spreading of the arms race into space. They express recognition for peace and atom-free zones set up in some regions by coordinated efforts of the countries involved, through consultations and on their own accord. The Polish side introduced their Chinese counterparts to Poland's recent plan on armaments reduction and enhancing confidence in central Europe. The Chinese side expressed appreciation for active designs by Poland for the cause of reducing the arms race, strengthening security and preserving peace on the European Continent.

Poland and the People's Republic of China expressed concern over the existing hot-beds of tension in different regions of the world and came out for solving these conflicts by peaceful means. The sides stated that relations between states should be shaped according to the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-application of force or a threat of using it, respect for sovereign equality of all states, non-interference in internal affairs.

Both sides expressed recognition and support for the activities by the Non-Aligned Movement for the cause of peace, disarmament, the establishing of economic order and equitable settling of debt-related problems.

Active role of the two states in the consolidation of peace and international security, detente and the lowering of armaments level and developing international cooperation was noted in the talks.

On behalf of Poland's highest authorities, Wojciech Jaruzelski extended an invitation for President Li Xiannian to pay an official visit to Poland.

Zhao Ziyang invited PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner to pay official visits to China.

Ends Visit, Departs for Berlin

LD080752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang today ended his friendship visit to Poland. The farewell ceremony took place this morning at the suburban Wroclaw Airport in (Starochowice). Zhao Ziyang left for Berlin via Warsaw. The capital of the GDR is the second stop of his 18-day journey to five European socialist states.

JOINT PRC COOPERATION GROUP ENDS SESSION 19 MAY

AU011903 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 87 p 7

[Report by PAP correspondent Jerzy Bajer: "Polish-Chinese Trade"]

[Text] Beijing -- The proceedings of the third session of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in the PRC capital on 19 May. [paragraph continues]

The session was chaired by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik and Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen.

The committee gave a positive appraisal of the development of trade between the two countries. Trade between Poland and the PRC is based on the implementation of a long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-90 and annual protocols on trade and payments. Mutual deliveries rose significantly during 1986. The maintenance of a high level of trade is forecast for 1987.

These are some of the commodities we have bought from China this year: cotton and cotton fabrics, tungsten ore, mercury, antimony, fluorspar, paraffin, tung oil, automobile tires, pharmaceutical products and primary materials, corn, rice, pork innards; as well as many consumer goods, including textile industry products. There was an increase in imports of machine tools, tools, printing machinery, and electronics industry products.

Among the goods Poland has exported to China are: mining industry equipment and machinery; power industry equipment; various production line technologies, including those for the production of bottles; mineral wool, calcium-silicate brick, the processing of slaughterhouse offal, and the freezing of foodstuffs; as well as automobiles, iron and steel industry products, chemicals, and copper and copper products.

Cooperation in the coal mining field is developing favorably: This covers the export of Polish machinery and equipment, the supply of equipment for and the planning of a plant for enriching coal, and the training of Chinese engineering cadres in Polish mines. Cooperation between the two countries' ministries of electrical engineering has resulted in the signing of contracts concerning the sale to the PRC of know-how, documentation, and equipment connected with the supply of Polish production line technology for the manufacture of thyristors, equipment for the production of casings [oslonek bialkowych] and of deliveries from the PRC to Poland of equipment, subunits, and materials for the electronics industry.

The Polish-Chinese Shipping Association based in Shanghai has been successfully accomplishing its tasks; for 36 years it has been an example of lasting economic ties between the two countries.

Both countries stated that scientific and technical cooperation has expanded since the last session. This year central organs for science and technology in both countries have formulated a "Program for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the PRC During the Years 1986-90." [as published]

Minister Wojcik paid a visit to Wan Li, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and also met with Zheng Toubin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST U.S. 'DISCRIMINATION'

Press Accreditations Withdrawn

LD051307 Warsaw PAP in English 1149 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 5 -- Board [as received] the Club of Commentators on International Affairs of the Association of Journalists of People's Poland have acquainted themselves with the working conditions of Polish correspondents in Washington who had their accrediting cards withdrawn by the State Department and were thus restricted in discharging their basic professional duties.

The board protests against this apparent discrimination against our colleagues. It is aimed against the fundamental principles of the rights of the journalist and is a breach of the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki.

In the name of good relations between our countries we demand abrogation of this discriminatory move. We stress that foreign correspondents in Poland are not subject to any similar restrictions.

Conflicts With 'Final Act'

LD051727 Warsaw PAP in English 1614 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, June 5 -- During a debate of the group for informtion held within the frames of the Vienna CSCE meeting, Poland's representative Tadeusz Bieganski pointed out to the discriminatory character of limitations and restrictions imposed recently on the Polish journalists by the U.S. authorities, adding that the moves are in conflict with the recommendations of the Final Act and other CSCE documents.

Bieganski stressed that after the State Department decision American journalists enjoy better conditions of work in Poland than their Polish colleagues in the U.S.

"Thus the principle of reciprocity, one of the bases of international order, has been violated", Bieganski said.

FURTHER ON MALINOWSKI, DELEGATION VISIT TO U.S.

Addresses Reporters on Arrival

AU031042 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 87 p 6

[Text] PAP Washington -- A delegation from the PPR Sejm headed by Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski arrived in the United States on an official visit on 31 May, at the invitation of Jim Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

The delegation consists of: Jerzy Ozdowski (nonparty), Sejm vice marshal; Professor Jan Kaczmarek (PZPR), chairman of the Commission for Economic Planning, Budget, and Finances; Szymon Szurmiej (PZPR), deputy chairman of the Commission for Culture; Professor Jan Jankowski (SD), deputy chairman of the Foreign Commission; and Professor Maciej Nalecz (PZPR), member of the Commission for Science and Technological Progress.

The program of the U.S. visit involves meetings and talks with leaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties in the House of Representatives and Senate, and with members of standing committees in both houses. Apart from the congressional meetings, the delegation of Polish deputies will also hold talks with U.S. Government representatives.

On J. Wright's authority, the committee responsible for coordinating the visit is headed by one of the most popular leaders of the Democratic Party inside the U.S. Congress, Rep Dan Rostenkowski, a congressman of Polish origin from the State of Illinois, whose electoral district (in Chicago) consists of over one-third of Americans of Polish origin.

The Polish parliamentarians, who are staying until 6 June, will visit Chicago. It is foreseen that Sejm Marshal R. Malinowski will also attend meetings in New York.

In statement to Polish journalists on his arrival in New York, R. Malinowski stressed that this is the first visit of its kind in Polish-American relations.

Interparliamentary contacts are creating a favorable climate for the development of Polish-American relations in all spheres. By means of contacts between the Sejm and Congress, we want to proceed to broader dialogue in all spheres, especially the economic sphere.

The exchange of parliamentary visits is the beginning of a desired infrastructure of contacts which should encourage the development of relations between both sides. We are open to this, and we hope that our partners in the United States are motivated by a similar desire, said R. Malinowski.

Meets Bush, Congressmen

AU051138 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 87 p 10

[Report by Zygmunt Broniarek, TRYBUNA LUDU Washington correspondent: "The Sejm Marshal's Talks With the U.S. Vice President"]

[Text] On Tuesday, 2 June, Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski, chairman of the PPR Sejm delegation, held talks with U.S. Vice President George Bush.

The delegation was also received by Jim Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives. This reception was attended on the American side by: Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee (financial and fiscal affairs) and chairman of the committee coordinating the Polish delegation's visit; Thomas Foley, leader of the Democratic majority in the House; and Tony Coelho, his deputy.

Dan Rostenkowski held a dinner for the Polish delegation attended by a large group of U.S. Congressmen on the same day.

The Sejm delegation with Roman Malinowski laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery, after which they visited the historic building containing, among other things, Polish medals and orders from the interwar period.

Having laid the wreath, R. Malinowski thanked Raymond J. Costanzo, director of the cemetery, saying: "When Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke at the UN General Assembly session in New York in the fall of 1985, he said he had received a letter from a certain Polish mother. The mother had written: 'What is war? In war, one mother's son kills another mother's son.' We must do everything we can to put an end to the suffering of all mothers."

"These are words I embrace with both hands," R. Costanzo replied.

Next, R. Costanzo was awarded a PPR Sajm medal. "This medal," R. Malinowski said, "carries the following Latin inscription: 'Salus Rei Publicae Suprema Lex -- The Good of the Republic Is the Supreme Law.' This is the principle by which our Sejm guides itself." The medal is to be placed in a display cabinet. "We will arrange a bronze plaque with an explanation so that the millions of Americans visiting this building each year will know what institution this medal represents, on what occasion it was presented to us, and what the inscription on it means," said R. Costanzo.

From the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier the delegation proceeded to a crypt built underneath a mast from the American battleship "Maine" that took part in the Spanish-American war of 1898. This crypt contains the remains of Ignacy Paderewski [pianist and prime minister of prewar Poland]. The Sejm marshal laid a wreath.

R. Malinowski also laid a wreath at the tomb of John F. Kennedy.

On Monday evening, the Polish Sejm delegation was given a dinner by seven congressmen belonging to the Ways and Means Committee, where they exchanged toasts. Congressman J.J. Pickle said with satisfaction that the possibility of dialogue between the Sejm and U.S. House of Representatives had arisen.

"We are particularly pleased with the fact that these are direct contacts and talks," J.J. Pickle said. "We are pleased that both sides can inform each other about their problems. We value this dialogue highly. We also highly value an exchange of experience between both parliaments. We hope our contacts will serve to further normalize relations between the United States and Poland."

Replying to this toast, the Sejm marshal said that the PPR Sejm visit is the first visit at this level in the history of Polish-American relations. This sentence met with a round of applause.

"We are convinced," R. Malinowski said, "that the normalization of relations between the United States and Poland does not only apply to bilateral relations. It may also make a significant contribution toward improving relations between East and West. We are very pleased that the PPR Sejm and U.S. House of Representatives are taking part in this process."

Meets Senators Byrd, Dole

LD052313 Warsaw PAP in English 1618 GMT 5 Jun 87

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, June 5 -- The delegation of the Sejm (Polish parliament) held more talks at the U.S. Senate yesterday. Roman Malinowski and other deputies met with the Senate democratic majority leader Robert Byrd and with Republican minority leader Robert Dole. The delegation also held talks with chairman of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee Claiborne Pell.

Talks held in the senate focused on Polish-American relations in the broader context of East-West relations. Members of both parliaments jointly expressed the conviction that there is a need for undertaking further action aimed at the improvement of Polish-American relations and for an active role of parliaments in this field. Roman Malinowski presented Poland's basic economic and social problems, stressing Sejm's efforts aimed at a full and efficient introduction of the economic reform.

On Thursday, the Sejm delegation also met with house of representatives Republican minority leader Robert Michel.

In the evening, Senator Edward Kennedy gave a reception in honour of Roman Malinowski, attended by leading Democratic Party activists. Talks held during the reception focused, among other things, on the development of Polish-American economic cooperation, especially in the agriculture and food processing industry.

The Sejm delegation also took part in a round-table meeting organized by the Washington "Woodrow Wilson Centre." During an animated and open discussion attention was focused on topics linked with the situation in Poland and with Polish-American relations.

Comments on U.S. Talks

LD052314 Warsaw PAP in English 2133 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Washington, June 5 -- Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowki, who headed Poland's parliamentary delegation during its visit to Washington, before leaving here granted an interview to PAP Correspondent Jerzy Gorski.

In our talks with leaders of both houses of the U.S. Congress and representatives of the U.S. Government we frequently heard very simplified appraisals of the situation in Poland, especially those concerning the process of democratization of life and realization of economic reform. These simplified appraisals are linked to the remnants of instrumental approach to Polish affairs, Malinowski said.

The effect of our talks is the adoption of the principle of regular meetings between representatives of both our parliaments.

We have also stressed the importance that we attach to coordinated actions of the United States and the World Bank and the IMF, to actions making it easier for Poland to meet her debt obligations through economic development, development of trade and credit relations. We have noticed a certain approximation in the American side's stand.

The Congress leaders have shown great interest in our initiative to organize a meeting in Warsaw of heads of parliaments taking part in the CSCE process, Malinowski said.

Malinowski Meets U.S. Chief

LD060919 Warsaw PAP in English 0605 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] New York, June 5: Following his parliamentary visit to Washington, Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski arrived in New York, where he met with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez do Cuellar.

During the talk, Perez de Cuellar highly regarded the efforts taken by Poland with a view to the national agreement, democratization and active ways of solving social and economic problems.

He also highly assessed "Jaruzelski's plan" and expressed conviction that the Polish initiative would become the topic of an in-depth debate at the forthcoming 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Perez de Cuellar greeted with interest Poland's initiative to convene in Warsaw a meeting of parliamentary speakers from CSCE countries. U.N. Secretary-General expressed his recognition for Poland's activeness for the improvement of international situation. He conveyed to his interlocutor, cordial greetings for the president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In the afternoon, Malinowski left New York for Warsaw. Other members of the Sejm delegation left for Chicago.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ILO PARTICIPATION, REFORM

LD052356 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Interview with Alfred Miodovicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The 73d session of the International Conference of Labor is deliberating in Geneva. Alfred Miodowicz will participate in the meeting.

[Question] For almost 6 years the Polish trade union movement was practically not present on the forum of the ILO. Does your departure signify an attempt at a renewed active inclusion of the Polish trade union movement in the work of the ILO?

[Miodowicz] It is not only an attempt, it will be a real inclusion in the work of the ILO. Six years may seem quite a long time, but if we consider the fact that Poland was a founder of the ILO -- and we are going back to 1919 -- we see that the break was considerable but not so significant or important. Of course, we don't want to just make verbal gestures, just make speeches; we want to participate in the work.

[Question] Which spheres interest us most?

[Miodowicz] They are those spheres that are generally of interest to working people in Poland. It is a question of working conditions; it is a question of protecting the environment. In addition there is a great problem that concerns working people throughout the world, and therefore, scientific and technological progress. It is automation, and in connection with this, employment for those who now have work. Automation is an explicit threat to working people; it threatens their jobs.

[Question] But that danger probably isn't yet very close to us, is it?

[Miodowicz] It can be said that it isn't an immediate danger, but it is already a real question that we must think about if we are seriously thinking about reforming our economy. I have always believed that the reform of our economy ought to contribute to the humanization of working conditions. Our action in the cause of the ILO will also be devoted to this important question.

ROMANIAN-SOMALI ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU081559 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1356 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 08/06/1987 -- The third session of the Joint Romanian-Somali Commission for the Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation and of Commercial Exchanges started in Bucharest on Monday.

The two delegations survey the current state of bilateral economic relations, aspects concerning the deepening of cooperation in production, and of technical and scientific cooperation in areas of joint interest, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Somali top-level dialogue, the broadening and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

On opening the session, the heads of the two delegations, Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Yusuf Ali Uthman, minister of state at the National Planning Ministry of the Somali Democratic Republic, expressed satisfaction at the positive course of the links of friendship and economic cooperation between Romania and Somalia, stressing that an important role in the deepening of those relations was played by the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre who agreed upon important steps to boost cooperation in various domains of common interest, to broaden and diversify mutual goods exchanges.

PETRESCU MEETS POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION

AU051747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1518 GMT 05 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, June 5, 1987 -- Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on June 5 the delegation headed by Alexander Kwasniewski, minister for youth affairs of the Polish People's Republic, who pays a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth.

During the interview, they highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and PUWP, between the two countries and peoples, between the Romanian and Polish youth, that develop on multiple planes, in the spirit of the understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. Emphasis was placed on the active participation of the young people in the two countries in the implementation of the socio-economic development plans of Romania and Poland respectively, in the accomplishment of the aspirations after peace, freedom, independence, and progress of all peoples of the world.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PARTY ACTIVISTS VISIT -- A delegation of CPSU activists led by Comrade N.V. Gubskiy, secretary of Rostov Oblast CPSU Committee, visited our country 18-23 May for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The Soviet guests held talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Olt County RCP Committee and visited research institutes and state and cooperative agricultural units in the Ilfov agricultural area and in Olt County. At the end of the visit the Soviet delegation members were received by Vasile Barbulescu, RCP Central Committee secretary. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 87 p 4 AU]

LCY COMMISSION CONSIDERS GREEK, GDR CONTACTS

LD090158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG) -- It is the mutual wish of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Greek party of the left to further develop the established contacts and relations of cooperation, it was stated at today's meeting of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for International Cooperation.

In a report on the founding congress of the Greek party of the left, chiefly composed of the membership of the Greek Communist Party of the interior (KKE-INT), it was stated that last month's gathering in Athens placed emphasis on the unification of various political and social formations of the country's left forces.

This removes the main obstacle to cooperation between the Communist Party of Greece-Exterior (KKE-EXTERIOR) and the hitherto KKE-INT.

The LCY Commission for International Cooperation specially reviewed a report on the KKE-EXTERIOR's 12th congress. The KKE-EXTERIOR came out in favour of cooperation with other forces of the left at the national level, with the aim of creating the "new people's left majority for change" and establishing dialogue and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties in the world, it was said.

The meeting in Belgrade concluded that this constitutes major innovations in the KKE-EXTERIOR's programme and political commitments. It also underscored the commitment to further development of the already established cooperation between the LCY and the KKE-EXTERIOR.

The report on the talks between the LCY representatives and the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of German (SED) noted a number of elements of closeness and identity in the LCY's and SED's views on world trends and the struggle of progressive forces for peace and social progress.

It also noted that the leadership of SED and German Democratic Republic invests considerable efforts in the development of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and recently with the FRG's Social Democratic Party, towards strengthening mutual understanding. It also endeavours for the creation of a zone free of nuclear and chemical arms in this part of Europe.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES LIBYA'S AL-TALHI 5 JUNE

LD052227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs has received Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary for the Libyan People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison. There was an exchange of views about relations between the two friendly nonaligned Mediterranean countries, especially in the economic field and international questions were also considered.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD090208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic held a working meeting today with presidents of the executive councils of the republics and provinces, at which there was an exchange of opinions on the proposals for amendments and addenda to the law on total receipts and income and on the law on the rehabilitation and winding-up of organizations of associated labor, and also on the proposal for joint financing of the program for building the Bratstvo-Jedinstvo (Brotherhood and Unity) motorway and other motorways of common interest.

The Federal Secretariat for Information reports that the proposed amendments and addenda to the law on total receipts and income would initiate calculating the share of personal income on the basis of current labor as an accounting category, in accordance with the decisions of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee, which is particularly important for standardizing the definition of losses in business operations by work organizations.

The proposed amendments to these laws do not affect the self-management right of organizations of associated labor to regulate the distribution of personal incomes by means of their own self-management general act in accordance with the social contract on joint bases and in accordance with the criteria for self-management settlement of relations in acquiring and distributing income, and with self-management agreements. The aim of the proposed amendments and addenda to both laws is to ensure that the new accounting system is applied in a standardized way.

The amendments and addenda to the law on the rehabilitation and winding-up of organizations of associated labor would regulate how to proceed in the event that a work organization fails to make up personal incomes on the basis of current labor, in accordance with the periodic accounting, or the final accounting.

The proposal for joint financing of the program for building the Brotherhood and Unity motorway and other motorways, which was also examined at today's meeting, gives absolute priority to the Brotherhood and Unity motorway, which is to have a total length of 1,187 km (so far 515.8 km or 43.5 percent has been built). The motorway should be completed by 1990, and funds to finance it will be secured from domestic and foreign sources. The funds from domestic sources would be secured from the regular funds, and a national loan. The largest part of foreign funds would be made up of credits from the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, and the lesser part of the funds would be secured on the capital market through the consortium of Yugoslav banks.

MOJSOV DISCUSSES ECONOMY AT 12TH FARMERS MEETING

LD051802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Bitola, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is attending the 12th meeting of Yugoslav farmers, had talks this afternoon with the record-breakers. The best among the record-breakers voiced several problems they are facing, which are causing a reduction in production.

Many of our products cost more on the domestic market than on the world market, said Mojsov. This is because we have not recognized the importance of the interrelationship between industrial and agricultural production. Industry itself should subsidize products intended for agriculture; above all artificial fertilizers, fuel, certain types of machinery, and weedkillers. This would alleviate the position of agriculture and increase its production. This interrelationship must become a constant principle, Mojsov stressed, adding that measures to this effect are being drawn up.

Lazar Mojsov also dwelled on the social significance of subsidies for agricultural products. The prices of products for human consumption, particularly in the cities where there is also a large number of people unemployed or with low personal incomes, cannot continue to increase indefinitely. City inhabitants spend about 60 percent of their budget on food, which is considerably more than in the industrial countries.

This means that we should find a method and system of subsidizing basic agricultural products such as bread, oil, milk, and some meats using funds that would be secured for this purpose by the sociopolitical communities. These funds would be allocated to guarantee private farmers' production costs.

Lazar Mojsov devoted a considerable part of his speech to inflation and the measures being taken to halt it, and the high interest rates, which are burdening private farmers. For a long time we have had unrealistically low interest rates which devalued social income and property. Now we must accept realistic economic laws, including the fact that money has its price.

On the other hand, we have allowed high inflation. In the past 7-8 years it has hit our country to such an extent that it is undermining the results we are achieving in other areas of the economy. The struggle against [words indistinct] Mojsov stressed, must be across the board and must be waged above all with economic means, but also with administrative measures. General social action is also essential. Many work collectives and sociopolitical communities see the easiest solution to their problems in increasing prices.

Thus we have arrived at runaway inflation which is nearing three figures. We must adopt a harsh course in order to halt and turn back inflation. The EEC is implementing measures aimed at increasing production and exports and halting this trend in inflation. I am sure that with these measures we will begin to halt the negative trends in our economy.

I am sure that with efforts all around we will reach a new breakthrough in development. There is room for this, and one example is in agriculture. The recent discussion at the session of the LCY Central Committee showed that there is a general mood among communists that everything should be done for the development of agriculture, and that prejudices should be removed.

Private farmers cannot bear the burden of such high interest rates. This is why some kind of reduced rates must be secured for agriculture. Directly related to this are interest rates on stocks in agricultural production, which are seriously burdening this branch of the economy. They must be appropriate to the cycles of production.

Turning to the question of maximum land holding, Lazar Mojsov stressed that it must match the demands of modern production. The majority of properties in Yugoslavia are small and fragmented, but there are also those for which the present maximum is inadequate. This is why we will incorporate in the forthcoming constitutional changes the guarantee that everyone may have the envisaged maximum. Since the situation with maximum land holdings varies in the republics and provinces, there is also the possibility that each republic and province will regulate the size of property. The main thing is that it should suit the needs of the organization of modern production, stressed Mojsov.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENCY DISCUSS SITUATION

LD061928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- The political-security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at present is complex and is characterized by a certain contradiction: On the one hand, there is the obvious heightened activity by the organized socialist forces in resolving the numerous problems justifiably highlighted by citizens, and in continuing to eliminate the numerous causes and consequences of the nationalist escalation, in which significant results have been achieved. On the other hand, there is the increased expression of dissatisfaction with the existing situation, which is manifested in methods that lead to the further exacerbation of the situation and deepening of intranational polarization.

This, it has been announced, was one of the conclusions of today's joint session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, which debated certain crucial characteristics of the current political-security situation in the province.

"It is worrying that there has recently been a tendency present, and efforts have been made, to seek a solution to the current problems which are afflicting the situation in Kosovo on the basis of national separation. The LC assesses this situation as unacceptable and dangerous, because in a multinational environment such as the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as indeed in the whole Yugoslav community, solutions to current social problems can only be found in the joint involvement of the progressive socialist forces from the ranks of all nations, nationalities, and of the working class.

Instead of the subjective socialist forces more effectively mobilizing themselves and taking a more active part in resolving social problems, with the aim of the further stabilization of the social and political situation, since the recent events at the end of April this year, tendencies of intranational division, mistrust, and polarization have been allowed to gain sway. One of the main causes of such phenomena lies in the fact that the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues. Regardless of the various social circumstances, which encourage emigration, and particularly when it is a question of elements of pressure, it continues to be a key problem around which, and on which, all negative political tendencies and trends in Kosovo focus.

The two presidencies assessed that recently there has been a rapid increase in the presence of current Kosovo trends in the public information media. It was concluded that in the flood in information about Kosovo and from Kosovo, in addition to real factual information, there is also a great deal which has a negative effect on the political climate and public opinion, because in a sensationalist way, without verifying the facts and the situation, and with many half-truths and falsehoods, it confuses the Yugoslav public and presents a false and one-sided impression of the real situation in Kosovo.

The two presidencies were informed that competent organs have taken measures to provide full information and explanations (?with) the proposed measures with regard to certain incidents which have occurred recently, relating to the recognition of veteran's years of service to certain people. In connection with this, the (?appropriate) political assessment will soon be forthcoming.

The two presidencies assessed that in certain public information media recently, a number of cadres from Kosovo who (?still) hold various responsible positions have been singled out and labeled in an unargued, tendentious, and unacceptable way, although they have done nothing to deserve this.

It is understandable that in a situation where we are faced with major problems and difficulties, and when the process of stabilization is not progressing at the desired pace, harsh criticism should be directed at the leadership, at people in prominent positions, and that involvement and accountability should be sought of them. The leaderships cannot remain indifferent to such forms of criticism and demands. However, we should clearly isolate from this, firmly condemn and reject, the tendency which has been manifesting itself recently, of disqualifying and labeling cadres, and in particular when it is a question of an attempt to casue a split between them on an intranational basis. The LC has already given its assessment that in the elections of 1986 a major step was taken in cadre differentiation, and the most responsible positions in the province and the municipalities were filled by people who were clearly oriented toward the policies of the LCY. With regard to qualities and abilities where the best solutions were not realized, and in the case of those who objectively or directly bring with them a debt of accountability from an earlier period, we need to find a way of putting this right.

The Kosovo Presidium and Presidency concluded that it is essential to strengthen, without hesitation, the activity of all organized socialist forces in several directions in order to overcome more rapidly the current unfavorable situation.

It is necessary to become involved and persist with the greatest determination to solve the problems in all environments through the joint struggle of the progressive forces of all nations and nationalities. Together all the real problems can be solved, but divided and disunited things can only get worse for us.

Communists and other progressive forces in all nations and nationalities must more energetically oppose any attempt to sow dissention and organize people on a natioinal basis, because this is a dangerous and unacceptable platform for our multinational community and Tito's vision of intranational relations. This can be prevented above all by removing the causes and solving the problems, which burden the situation.

We ought to act together resolutely and with all our forces, in each environment and specifically to eliminate all the causes and circumstances, and to resolve the problems, which are stimulating the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and above all prevent in a timely and energetic manner any kind of duress. The best defense against emigration is effective action by communists and other organized progressive forces and organs of authority to protect the security of people, their peace, and secure life. By strengthening brotherhood, unity, mutual trust, and respect for and the realization of full national equality, a contribution will be made to more rapidly overcome the difficulties and contradictions.

Albanians must understand that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is contrary to the interests of our centuries-old togetherness and the peaceful prospects of life; in other words something that is harmful and opposed to the very interests of the Albanian nationality. Serbs and Montenegrins and others should also realize that the greatest guarantee for their peaceful and secure life in Kosovo is in common involvement with Albanians and others in solving problems of joint interest, in trust and toleration, starting from the conviction that Kosovo is the common home and heart of all those who live there, in which all have completely equal rights, and where life together has prospects only in harmony, equality, and trust.

In ideopolitical activity current problems should be resolved, above all, on the basis of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium of March 1986.

It is vital to clearly distinguish through political action and activity between the real probelms and difficulties, which are still burdening the situation in Kosovo, which working people and citizens justifiably point to, and those tendencies of groups and individuals, who operate destructively from nationalist and other anti-socialist positions, and who, in essence want to abuse the people's misfortune and the situation in the province for their own destructive aims.

It is necessary to continue the activity and measures against every form of nationalist and hostile action. In Kosovo there is a need to above all continue strengthening the front of the ideopolitical struggle against Albanian nationalism, and in the case of Serbian nationalism, the ideological struggle should be waged above all outside Kosovo, where this nationalism in Kosovo is stimulated and verbally advocated, something which cannot be tolerated in Kosovo either.

The presidium and presidency particularly stressed the need to take measures in order to frustrate hostile circles and forces which are continuing attempts to maintain links and connections with circles among hostile emigrants, and with other forces which are working intensively against our country, and wish to exploit Kosovo as their most fruitful training ground.

It is essential to make efforts to improve the situation in industry, ensure greater production, recover losses, carry out a more effctive consolidation of the economy, and implement measures of economic policy. The creation of a more stable situation in the economy is a vital condition for more rapidly stabilizing the situation in all spheres of sociopolitical life.

The complex economic and political situation throughout the country poses responsible tasks for the progressive forces in Kosovo for more effective action, because the situation in the province has in some way become its own special kind of indicator of the situation in the country. Of course, besides these efforts, the constructive assistance and total support of the LCY, especially the Serbian LC and other progressive forces -- specific and effective, not verbal -- is expected.

At the session it was stressed that the Kosovo LC is obliged and has a duty to contribute, through practical activity in solving the complex situation, to the preparations for the forthcoming plenum of the LCY Central Committee, which is devoted to further action in implementing the LCY stances in Kosovo, and from which a new and powerful stimulus to the action of the LCY is expected. [paragraph continues]

It is very important that numerous specific problems be resolved more effectively in the next few days and thus make a contribution toward the creation of a more favorable climate so that the LCY Central Committee plenum might give the most effective results possible, the communique from this session says.

VLASI ADDRESSES KOSOVO POLITICAL AKTIV

LD090204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- The vital question of this moment is to sharpen up responsibility of all organs and institutions in Kosovo and above all in responsible positions for the realization of the tasks established and the solution of current problems. At present this responsibility is still at an unsatisfactory level, because no one will any longer believe in what we conclude, decide, and work at unless someone bears responsibility for the failure to realize the tasks within one's competence, or rather for the failure to implement what we have established and concluded.

This was stressed this afternoon at a meeting of the Kosovo political aktiv by Azem Vlasi, president of the LC Provincial Committee.

At the meeting, it is reported, the immediate tasks for involving members of the Kosovo political aktiv in further stabilizing the situation in this province were established.

Speaking to members of the political aktiv, Azem Vlasi said that it is vital to ensure that the leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations and other organs in the municipalities become involved on a daily basis and in concrete terms in solving the problems in each environment, because, he added, the overall sociopolitical and security situation depends on it. It is especially necessary, Vlasi stressed, to strengthen the efficiency and responsibility of those organs, institutions, and departments in Kosovo which perform work of interest to citizens, because there are still justified objections being raised against them.

The problems can be solved by communists and other progressive forces gathered in the SAWP and other organizations, in the organs of government, and in other institutions and not by nationalists and other antisocialist and destructive forces. These forces are, in fact, seeking empty space where there is no action by our socialist forces, not in order to offer solutions but to further exacerbate the situation, Vlasi said.